LOCAL NEWS ONE DAY EARLIER IN THE POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FOREIGN NEWS ONE DAY EARLIER IN THE POST-DISPATCH

VOL. 38.—NO. 6. ST. LOUIS, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1887. PRICE, FIVE CENTS. BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

CRAWFORD'S

We close at 1 p. m. to-morrow.

Saturday A. M. Specials.

Fifty good muslin chemises, with Pompadour yoke of solid Hamburg—our 75-cent garment—48 cents Saturday a. m.

An all-wool stockinette coat-back jersey; regular price, $1.50; Saturday price to 1 p. m., 75 cents.

Just a few of the dollar and $1.50 calico wrappers at 65 and 75 cents each. Biggest Saturday morning special in town.

Bone stick, polished wood stick, gilded stick Japanese fans, in beautiful and quaint designs, regular 50, 75 and 85 cent goods, all at 25 cents to-morrow a. m.

40-inch beige and white Egyptian skirting, 45 cents a yard!!

The new Langtry girdles and belts, in silver, oxydized and polished, 25 to 75 cents. Whoopee!

Every piece of ladies' fine muslin underwear, the really fine three and four dollar skirts and gowns, at $2.

Only a few of the fine hand-turned kid Edison ties, worth $1.50, left—just two dozen. They'll be gone long before 1 o'clock.

D. CRAWFORD & CO.

Pure Milk, : : 5c.
Lemonade, : : 5c.
Red Raspberries, 10c.
Ice Cream, : : 10c.

THE POPULAR

DELICATESSEN

LUNCH ROOMS,

118 N. FOURTH STREET,
712 OLIVE STREET,
718 NORTH BROADWAY.

NOTICE!

On and after July 1, I shall supply the trade with my various brands of Bottled Beer direct from my

BOTTLING WORKS,

COR. THIRTEENTH and CHEROKEE STS.

All orders mailed or telephoned to the Brewery, or left at my Branch Office, 112 S. Second st., will receive most careful and prompt attention.

All former city agencies for the sale of my Bottled Beer will discontinue from above date.

WM. J. LEMP.

ANTI-POOL ROOFERS.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned wish to notify real estate owners, agents and the public generally that they are the ONLY ANTI-POOL COMPOSITION GRAVEL ROOFERS in St. Louis. A fair price is all they want for good work.

T. A. HEAGEN & CO.,

Telephone 1,194. 1302 Clark Av.

CONTRACTORS.

Bids required for the removal of about 250,000 cubic yards of earth.

The undersigned will receive bids for the removal of about a quarter million cubic yards of earth west of King's highway and north of the Forest Park, up to Friday, July 15, 1887, 3 o'clock p. m. The grading has to be completed by November 15, 1887, and a certified check of $1,000 payable to my order, has to be delivered with each bid as security. Plans and specifications will be ready Tuesday, July 12, 1887.

JULIUS PITZMAN,
Engineer-in-Charge for the Forest Park Improvement Company

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Lindenwood College FOR Young Ladies.

ST. CHARLES, MO.

58th year will open September 21. Advantages unsurpassed in the West. Early application necessary to secure rooms. For catalogue, etc., address
REV. ROBERT IRWIN, D. D., President.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

WHEREAS, Levy E. Whybark and Mary C., his wife, by their deed of trust, dated July 18, 1877, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Wayne County, Missouri, in book 1, page 283, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, the following described real estate, situated in said County of Wayne in the State of Missouri, to-wit: The east half of Section 13 and the north half of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 28, north of range 7 east, also the north half of lot No. 2, southwest quarter, Section 7, and north half of lot No. 2, northwest quarter Section 18, all in Township No. 27, range 6 east, with all the improvements thereon being; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain note in said deed described; and

Whereas, The said note and the interest thereon remains due and unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned, will sell said property at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the east door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock, p. m.

ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1887,

for the purposes of said trust.

G. M. STEWART, Trustee.
W. C. MARSHALL, Att'y for Cestui qui trust.
St. Louis, June 25, 1887.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Christ Droege, by his certain Deed of Trust, dated October 6th, 1886, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in Book 802, page 267, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit:

Lot number eight (8), in block 3 of George Bailey's 1st addition, and in block 1940 of the city of St. Louis, said lot containing a front of twenty-five feet (25), on the north line of Bailey avenue, by a depth northwardly of one hundred and twenty feet (120) to an alley 15 feet wide, bounded east by lot 9, west by lot 7 of said block, and south by Bailey avenue and north by said alley; being the same lot acquired by said Christ Droege, from Wm. Fewig and wife, by deed of even date herewith; which said conveyance to the undersigned was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the first of said notes; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the conditions in said deed of trust the undersigned will, on

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1887,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock, p. m., of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., sell the above described real estate at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, for the purposes of satisfying said notes and the costs of executing the trust.

AUGUST GEHNER, Trustee.

LATEST EDITION

WINE AND BEER

Can Be Sold With Impunity Next Sunday.

Judge Noonan Discharges Joseph Schnaider This Morning.

The Decision Received With Cheers and Hand-Clapping in the Court.

The Sunday Law Knocked Into a Cocked Hat So Far As Closing the Saloons Is Concerned—The State Has No Appeal, Either, So That the Decision Is Final for All Purposes—Full Text of the Decision—The Question of Sunday Base Ball and Theaters Now Being Agitated—Judge Noonan Thinks Amusement a Necessity, Even on Sunday, and Scores the Police Board and Gov. Marmaduke in a Spicy Interview—Special Meeting of the Police Board This Afternoon—What Mayor Francis and Commissioner Galennie Say—Chief of Police Huebler Not Surprised—The Subject in Full.

The crowd which assembled in the Court of Criminal Correction this morning to hear Judge Noonan deliver his decision on the Sunday law was not nearly so large as gathered there during the trial of the case. The space inside the bar was again well filled, but not as it was at the trial of Joseph Schnaider the other day. There was not the same number of brewers or clergymen as on Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Lewis being the only minister present, while there was not a single brewer on hand, Mr. Schnaider himself being conspicuously absent. Joseph G. Lodge and J. C. McGinnis, both attorneys for the defense, were on hand, while none of the State's attorneys except Prosecuting-Attorney Claiborne were in court. Tony Niederwieser, former lessee of Schnaider's Garden, was the only prominent saloon-keeper present, and the other most notable men inside the bar were Judge Scott, Charles Broadhead, Delegates Stone and Morrissey, Tom Morris, Ben Clark, Talty, Eccles, Frank Merryman and Secretary Frank Tate of the Police Board.

After the Prosecuting Attorney had dismissed several routine cases and continued a number of others, he stated that he had no more announcements. Deputy-Sheriff Sheehan then called the case of the State vs. Joseph M. Schnaider.

"Here, sir," responded Senator McGinnis for the defendant.

"I have left my manuscript inside," remarked the Court, and, leaving the bench, he retired into his private room. It was now 10:40 o'clock, and after remaining inside ten minutes he reappeared with the roll of manuscript in his hand. After the court-room had been rapped to order, his Honor immediately began reading his decision as follows:

THE DECISION.

The State of Missouri vs. Joseph M. Schnaider; charged with selling intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

It is charged that the defendant, being a licensed dramshop-keeper, did unlawfully keep open his drinking saloon and sell intoxicating liquor in the City of St. Louis, on the 26th day of June, 1887, the day being Sunday. The prosecution is instituted and carried on under section 5,456 of the revised statutes, as amended by the General Assembly, commencing January, 1883. Said section 5,456 of the general law of the State, prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor by any one having a license as a dramshop-keeper on Sunday, under penalty of a fine not less than $50 nor more than $200 and forfeiture of such license. Upon trial it was proved for the State that Joseph M. Schnaider, the defendant, was the owner and keeper of a beer-garden and saloon; that he had a license from the City of St. Louis as a dramshop-keeper; that he did sell beer, a fermented and intoxicating drink, in the City of St. Louis on the 26th day of June, 1887, the same being on Sunday. (Here the State rested.)

The defendant gave in evidence city ordinance No. 4,137 entitled, "An ordinance providing for the taking of the sense of the legal voters of the city of St. Louis respecting the opening of establishments within the city of St. Louis for the sale of refreshments of any kind (distilled liquors excepted) on any day of the week, passed in pursuance of the act of the General Assembly, entitled, 'An act conferring certain powers to the citizens of St. Louis County, approved March 4, 1857,' which act provided that, 'The corporate authorities of the different cities in the County of St. Louis, shall have the power, whenever a majority of the legal voters of the respective cities in said county, authorize them so to do, to grant permission for the opening of any establishments within the corporate limits of said cities, for the sale of refreshments of any kind (distilled liquors excepted), on any day of the week.'"

This ordinance provided that an election shall be held on the first Monday in April, 1858, in the City of St. Louis, for the purpose of enabling the legal voters of the city to determine by vote the question whether the City of St. Louis should grant the permission contemplated by the act aforesaid; and the Mayor was authorized to notify the voters of the city by proclamation of the taking of such vote, in the same manner as in the cases of the election of city officers. The defendant offered a certified copy of the proclamation of the Mayor, duly issued, giving such notification.

THE VOTE UNDER THE LAW OF '57.

The defendant further introduced in evidence a certified copy of the vote as returned to the City Register, showing the vote cast at said election was 7,085, of which 5,051 were given for refreshments and 2,034 against refreshments.

The statement of the return of the vote was certified to by the City Register as a true copy of the vote cast at the said election, as the same is of record in my office."

The defendant further introduced in evidence ordinance No. 4,869, approved June 21, 1861, and particularly sections 10, 11 and 12 of said ordinance, which authorized the keeping open of establishments in the city on Sunday for the sale of beverages other than distilled liquors.

These ordinances appear to have been passed in pursuance of the permission given by the legal voters of the city as signified by the vote taken at said election and certified to by the City Register under the act of the General Assembly aforesaid.

Here the defendant rested.

The State, by way of rebuttal, called the City Register with the record of the vote, as kept in his office, of the city election of April 1, 1858. He testified that the record showed the election to have been for city officers, such as Mayor, etc., and that said record showed that for such officers there was cast an aggregate vote of 13,000.

The State further introduced in evidence ordinance No. 5,421, approved September 3, 1864, and section 4, chapter 23, of Revised Ordinances of 1871. These were about all the ordinances introduced that I deem it important to notice.

THE CLAIMS OF THE PROSECUTION.

On this state of facts the State claims the defendant is guilty, and he claims that he is not.

The State, by those representing her, claims that the State law, with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, is in force in the City of St. Louis:

1. Because the act of March 4, 1857, entitled "An Act Confirming Certain Powers to the Citizens of St. Louis," was never adopted in said city by the necessary legal vote.

2. That even if it was legally adopted, an ordinance, No. 4,869, was duly enacted and in force here; that said ordinance has long since been repealed by subsequent ordinances and that there has been nothing to prevent the State law from being in force here as well as in other parts of the State.

3. The State does not contend, if I understand its position correctly, that the repeal of the Act of March 4, 1857, by the late General Assembly of itself revives the State law in the City of St. Louis, the contention on its part being that the State law with reference to selling intoxicating liquor on Sunday has always, at least for many years back, been in force here.

Most of the questions involved in this controversy have been before this court on a former occasion in the case of the State vs. Wm. J. Lemp, and the State vs. Steller. The judgment of the Court was then in favor of the defendants.

This case as now presented has been urged by a zeal, ability, fulness of illustration and knowledge on the part of those representing the State and the defence likewise, that has been very gratifying to the Court. The State officers in order to maintain their first point rely upon the case of the State vs. Winkelmeyer, 35 Mo., 103, where it was held that the vote cast at the election on the first Monday of April, 1858, was not a majority of the legal voters of the City of St. Louis, and that no authority was given to the city, to grant the permission to sell fermented liquors on Sunday.

Some years after the Winkelmeyer case was decided the same question came again before the Supreme Court, viz.: In the case of the State vs. Binder, 38 Mo., 451. Binder was prosecuted under the State law for keeping a saloon and selling beer in the City of St. Louis on Sunday. He invoked the law of 1857, and the ordinances passed under it, which have been introduced in this case, as exempting him from the operation of the State law for selling beer in the City of St. Louis on Sunday.

The trial court instructed the jury who tried Binder as if the State law was in force in the city of St. Louis. He was convicted. He took his appeal to the Supreme Court. (Case reported 38 Mo., 451.)

In deciding the case the Court used the following language: "In support of this ruling" (of the trial court) the decision in the case of the State vs. Winkelmeyer is relied upon. The evidence in that case (as appears by the opinion delivered) of the returns of the election held, upon the question of giving authority to the city, to grant the permission in question, showed that more than "thirteen thousand voters participated in the election," and that only five thousand and thirty-five persons voted in favor of the proposition and two thousand and one against it. * * * It was held that the vote of five thousand out of thirteen thousand voters was not the vote of the majority, and that no authority was thereby given to the city to grant the required permission. In the case of the State ex rel. Basset vs. the Mayor of St. Joseph, 37 Mo., 270, where an act of the General Assembly provided that the Mayor and Council of the city should cause all propositions for creating a debt by borrowing money to be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of said city, and that in all such cases it should require "two-thirds of the qualified voters to sanction the same," and it appeared that two-thirds of all the voters voting had voted in favor of the proposition—that was held to be sufficient. We think the case made here comes within the reasoning and principles of that decision, viz.: That an election of this kind, authorized for the very purpose of determining that question, on public notice duly given, was the mode contemplated by the Legislature as well as by the law for ascertaining the sentiment of the legal voters upon the question submitted, and that there could not well be any other practicable way in which such a matter could be determined."

"And secondly and certainly, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it may be presumed that the voters voting at the election so held were all the legal voters of the city; or, that those who did not see fit to vote (if there were any) acquiesced in the action of those who did vote, and so are to be considered as equally bound and concluded by the result of the election." Rex vs. Foxcraft, 2 Bun 1017, Wilcox on Corporations, 546."

The Court proceeds to decide that the laws of 1857, and the ordinances above mentioned were in force in St. Louis, that they had the effect of repealing the State law within the corporate limits so far as selling beer on Sunday was concerned — the conviction of Winklemeyer was reversed.

We thus see that in deciding the case of State vs. Binder, the Supreme Court had the case of State vs. Winkelmeyer squarely before them and reversed it.

The case of State vs. Binder has never been reversed, and it is in force and binding on this court to-day. It has been noticed and criticised by the Supreme Court in late cases. But these latter have proceeded upon a principle of decision which does not effect the Binder case. For instance the case of the State ex rel., Woodson vs. Brassfield, 67 Mo., 331, is cited as a late case that is in conflict with the State vs. Binder, but Judge Henry in rendering the opinion of the Court in that case says: "So that the Constitution and the act of the General Assembly, when this election was held afforded a complete and perfect means of ascertaining exactly how many and who were qualified voters in Weston Township—a circumstance so widely distinguishing this from the case of Basset vs. the Mayor, etc., and the State vs. Binder, that they have no application whatever to the question involved here."

It is a noticeable fact that the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of County of Cass vs. Johnson (95 N. S., 360) has reversed the late cases of the Supreme Court of Missouri on this question of ascertaining the vote of a township, county or city, and mainly on the strength of the case of the State vs. Binder and Basset vs. the Mayor of St. Joseph. The State ex rel. Allen vs. The Mayor of the City of St. Louis is a case decided under a provision of our last Constitution, to the effect that amendments to the Charter of the City of St. Louis, before they could become operative, had to be submitted to the qualified voters at a general or special election, "and accepted by at least three-fifths of the qualified voters voting thereat." Here is a special constitutional provision, bringing this case within the principle of the case of the State ex rel. Woodson vs. Brassfield and so widely distinguishing it from the case of Basset vs. Mayor, etc., and the State vs. Binder, that they have no application whatever to the question involved here.

WHAT A "MAJORITY OF VOTERS" MEANT.

The way the sense of the majority of voters was ascertained in 1858, before any of these constitutional provisions were embodied in the Constitution, and before it became necessary to limit the power of saddling large debts on townships and counties, was to give the people a fair notice and chance to vote for any person or subject, and then a majority of those voting for such person or subject, whether they actually constituted a majority of all the legal voters or not, were held to be a majority of the legal voters of such locality.

If A and B running for any office, received only a tithe of the votes of the voters actually voting at such election, the one getting the majority of the tithe of the votes cast was held to have received the majority of the votes cast at such election, and therefore elected.

I hold that the law of March 4, 1857, was adopted, and that the ordinances passed under it are valid, and so far as they were in irreconcilable conflict with the State law, that they repealed the latter.

SECOND PROPOSITION OF THE PROSECUTION.

As to the second proposition urged by the State, that even if the law of 1857 was legally adopted and ordinance No. 4,869 was duly enacted and in force, that said ordinance has long since been repealed by subsequent ordinances—I have given the matter as careful consideration as I have been able to do.

Ordinance 4,869 has not been repealed in express terms by any ordinance or city charter subsequent to its passage.

But it is contended that it has been repealed by implication. The repeal of any law by implication, whether it be a statute or an ordinance, is not favored in law.

It is asserted that ordinance No. 5,421, passed subsequent to ordinance No. 4,869, is of such a nature as to repeal by implication ordinance No. 4,869. It is true that ordinance No. 5,421 has in it many of the subjects treated in ordinance No. 4,869, but not all of them. And it has also in it many other subjects that are not found in ordinance No. 4,869. Both of said ordinances have in them the provisions allowing the sale of refreshments, other than distilled spirits, in the city of St. Louis on Sunday. But I do not find such repugnance in the subject matter in ordinance No. 5,421 to the subject matter contained in ordinance No. 4,869, as to repeal the latter by implication. On the contrary I find little or nothing in one that is not in harmony with the other. It is true that there is a very slight change as to the minimum fine for misdemeanors in ordinance No. 5,421 as compared with that of ordinance No. 4,869. In the latter the minimum fine is $3, in the former $1; but the maximum fine in both ordinances is the same. The difference is so slight that I do not think I would be warranted in concluding that the City Council intended thereby to make one ordinance supercede the other.

It is contended by those representing the State that section 1,581 of the Revised Statutes is in force, which prohibits any person from keeping open any ale or porter house or tippling shop, or to sell or retail any fermented or distilled liquor on Sunday, under a penalty not exceeding $50. And that section 5,406 of the Revised Statutes is also in force, which prohibits a dramshop-keeper from selling any intoxicating liquor, or from keeping open a dramshop on Sunday, under a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $200. Both sections treat of the same subject matter, yet the penalties are different. And I see no reason why they are not both in force, in all parts of the State, except where some local law passed under proper authority conflicts with them. I see no reason why both ordinances Nos. 4869 and 5421, not being in conflict, should not be in force.

Mr. Bishop in his work on "Written Laws and Their Interpretations," section 160, says: "Our jurisprudence is full of instances in which two or a dozen distinct laws cover one question or cluster of facts, and all stand together, parties having their election on which to proceed—if the Legislature says that its statute is a revision of the whole subject, and meant to be a repeal of all prior laws relating thereto, no court will hesitate to give it this effect. But if instead of saying this it simply enacts what is consistent with the prior law, or re-enacts such law, how can a Court know that this means what it does not say, a repeal of laws which may subsist with those which it establishes? Hence, in principle, and equally on the better American authority and on the English, the just doctrine is that, without exception, a statute in affirmative terms, with no intimation of an intent to repeal prior laws, does not repeal them, unless the new and the old are irreconcilably in conflict."

I cannot see that the ordinance No. 4,869 is irreconcilably in conflict with ordinance No. 5,421; on the contrary, as I have before observed, they seem to me to be in harmony.

But it is urged that the revised ordinances of 1866 embodied the ordinance No. 5,421 and did not contain ordinance No. 4,869, and that therefore it was the intention of the City Council to repeal ordinance No. 4,869 because the revised ordinances of 1866, section 4, page 291, provide that all ordinances and resolutions of a general public and permanent nature not revised at the present session of the Council, and not repealed by or repugnant to some ordinance passed at the present session of the Council, shall be and they are hereby continued in full force and effect.

It appears to me that this provision of the revised ordinances of 1866, instead of showing an intention on the part of the City Council to repeal ordinance 4,869, shows an intention to continue in force such ordinances not embraced in the revision. The ordinance No. 4,869 contained matter of a general and permanent nature, not revised in the ordinances of 1866, and not being repugnant to or repealed by any ordinance passed at the session of 1866, was continued in full force and effect. For it does not follow that because ordinance No. 5,421 was revised in the revision of 1866, that ordinance No. 4,869 was not; that the latter ordinance was repealed. It is frequently the case that in revising ordinances, which are very numerous, many ordinances of a permanent and general nature are left out, and such a clause as section 4, above noticed, is found in all revised ordinances, for the very purpose of continuing in force ordinances which for any reason are not embodied in the revision. The fact that they are not in the revision is no evidence that such ordinances have been repealed.

The charters of the City of St. Louis, of recent years, require that ordinances be repealed in express terms. And ordinance No. 5,421 was so repealed by section 4, chapter 23, page 525 of the revised ordinances of 1871. But ordinance No. 4,869 has not been so expressly, neither can I find that it has been repealed by implication.

In this conclusion I am sustained by the authorities of the City of St. Louis, whose duties require them to enforce the laws, and by their advisers; by the authority of the Supreme Court of this State, since 1866, and by the interpretation put upon the law of 1857 by the last General Assembly when they acknowledged it was in force up to last winter, by their act then repealing it.

THE LAW OF '57.

It is my judgment that ordinance No. 4,869 continued in force until the repeal of the act March 4, 1857, by the last General Assembly went into effect. And that said act of March 4, 1857, and ordinances passed under it repealed the statute within the corporate limits of the city of St. Louis, so far as selling refreshments (other than distilled liquors) was concerned on Sunday.

THE REPEALING ACT.

The General Assembly repealed the act of March 4, 1857, in the following words:

"SECTION 1. That an act entitled 'An Act Conferring Certain Powers to the Citizens of St. Louis County,' approved March 4, 1857, be and the same is hereby repealed. Approved March 28, 1887."

The above is the whole of the repealing act. There is no word in it affirmatively enacting that the general law of the State be in force in the City of St. Louis. When the General Assembly repealed the act of March 4, 1857, it must be presumed to have known there was a general law of the State which reads as follows: "Where a law repealing a former law, clause or provision, shall be itself repealed, it shall not be construed to revive such former law, clause or provision, unless it be otherwise expressly provided."—[Section 3,148, Revised Statutes.

DID NOT REVIVE THE STATE LAW.

That the General Assembly did not expressly revive the State law, in the City of St. Louis, when they repealed the act which, with ordinances under it repealed the State law in those limits, must be attributed to the fact, that it was the intention of the Legislature to leave the whole subject to the people of St. Louis, under their charter, to be regulated by them.

If the people of St. Louis, want to enact a Sunday law, preventing the sale of fermented liquors on Sunday, they have the power through their City Legislature to do it.

The above section 3,148, of the revised statutes, was construed in the case of the State vs. De Bar, 58 Mo., 395. The City Council under power contained in the then charter had passed what was known as the "Social Evil" ordinance. It was held to be in conflict with the general law of the State, and to repeal the general law within the city limits—State vs. Clark, 54 Mo., 17. The Legislature of the State repealed the clause of the city charter conferring the power to pass a "social evil" ordinance, but failed to re-enact the State law in the city.

De Bar was arrested for violating the State law prohibiting the keeping of a bawdy house. She set up as her defense that the State law was not in force in the City of St. Louis, that it had been repealed by the "social evil" ordinance, and although the "social evil" ordinance had been repealed, the State law had not been affirmatively re-enacted. The Supreme Court held she was right in her defense and she was acquitted. State vs. De Bar, 58 Mo., page 395.

WHAT SCHNAIDER CLAIMS.

So in the case now before this court, the defendant, Schnaider, claims that although the law of 1857 has been repealed, and the ordinances passed under it, yet whilst they were in existence, they repealed the State law, and the repealing act did not re-enact the State law, and that the State law was not in force in the City of St. Louis at the time it was alleged he violated it, and, that, therefore he could not be guilty of violating a law not in force.

SCHNAIDER DISCHARGED.

Under this statute and the decisions of the Supreme Court in the case of the State vs. De Bar, I am bound to decide that his defense is well taken. The evidence shows him to have had a license of a dramshop-keeper and to have sold in this city on Sunday beer only. With my view of the law, this he had a right to do. The law does not allow whisky or distilled liquors to be sold in this city on Sunday any more than in the State-at-large. Under the law and the evidence, I find the defendant not guilty.

E. A. NOONAN,
Judge of St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

RECEIVED WITH CHEERS.

When Judge Noonan concluded reading his decision the crowd in the seats of the court-room and a few of those inside the bars burst forth into a demonstration of applause. They cheered, clapped their hands and stamped their feet in a most vigorous manner. The Court yelled for order and the deputy sheriffs rapped their gavels and circulated among the crowd prepared to eject any one who made any further demonstration. Quiet was immediately restored. The scene had lasted but a few seconds, but it was quite lively while it was on. Most of the people left the court-room shortly after, and the tribunal proceeded with its routine business as though nothing unusual had occurred to ruffle its surface.

THERE IS NO APPEAL.

Judge Noonan's Decision Settles the Sunday-Saloon Question for the Present.

Joseph G. Lodge, one of the attorneys for the defense, was seen after the decision had been rendered and asked if there was any way for the State to appeal.

"No, there is not," was the reply. "It is like any other criminal case in which the defendant is acquitted. The only way an appeal could be taken by the State would be if the defense had demurred to the information before the testimony was heard. There has been some talk about having some one placed in jail for selling beer on Sunday, and then taking out a writ of habeas corpus for his release on the ground that the law is defective. There is nothing in this scheme, however. It could not be appealed to the Supreme Court unless the Court hearing it had no jurisdiction. If writs of habeas corpus could be taken up and tried in this manner the Maxwell and all other cases could be taken up in the same way and all the points involved in it passed upon by the State Supreme Court before the case ever went to trial. No, there is absolutely nothing in that talk, and the State has no mode of appeal."

"Could not some one favorable to the State have himself arrested for violating the law and then have his attorneys demur to the information before the testimony was heard, and in that way appeal the case?"

"If that was attempted it would show on its face that there was a collusion between the State and defense, and the Court would in all probability refuse to pass on the demurrer, insisting on hearing the testimony."

"Could not the law be tested in Florrisant, which is the other city in St. Louis County which was affected by the law of '57?"

"It could, but it is not likely to be. Out there the vote for the sale of beer and refreshments on Sunday was unanimous, and the man who attempted to prevent its sale would get himself heartily disliked."

"Judge Noonan's decision merely permits the sale of wine and beer, but prohibits the sale of distilled liquors?"

"Yes, the sale of whisky never was permitted here, even by vote under the law of 1857. By the repeal of that law the city has the power to regulate or suppress the sale of beer, but not to allow it. In other words, it is in the hands of the people to pass a Sunday law to suppress the sale of beer and refreshments, but the privilege of passing a law to allow their sale is taken from them. As the matter now stands we are without any Sunday law at all so far as the sale of refreshments and beer is concerned. Men can be punished, however, for selling whisky."

MAJ. M'GINNIS,

another attorney for the defense, said: "There is absolutely no appeal for the State, and they will have to abide by the decision. Judge Noonan's opinion, however, merely applies to the sale of beer on Sunday, and expressly prohibits the sale of whisky. Now I wish you would make that point clear, as some of these saloon-keepers are apt to misconstrue it, and get themselves into trouble by selling whisky."

MR. J. W. M'KEIGHAN,

the associate of Messrs. Claiborne and Kent in the prosecution, was seen as soon as the decision was announced. In reply to questions, he said: "Of course there is no appeal for the State. Just what we shall do now I cannot say. We take one step at a time. The next thing will be—something else" (this with a smile). "If I knew what we intended to do, I don't think it would be prudent to tell, but I don't know. We will try, of course, to reach the matter, and the method of proceeding remains to be decided upon."

JUDGE NOONAN TALKS.

What He Thinks of Gov. Marmaduke and His Own Decision.

Judge Noonan was seen by a POST-DISPATCH reporter immediately upon adjournment of his court.

"Your decision, Judge, allows the sale only of fermented liquor?"

"That is all. It confers no right to sell whisky or spirituous liquors."

"The decision seems to be a popular one, Judge?"

"I don't know whether it is or not, but it is the only decision I could honestly make. If there had been no other people in this city in favor of the decision I gave but Mr. Schnaider, this defendant, I would have been obliged to decide as I did. Mr. McKeighan submitted a most able brief, and in my decision I followed that brief, trailing it as it were, and replying to each point. I don't think the prosecution will find that I have evaded or ignored a single point, and I think that the members of the bar will say I have given good law."

"Of course you have heard many expressions of individual sentiment and opinion on this matter since it came up."

"A great many, but I could not afford to be guided by them. A man in a position such as mine in this case has been, is liable to take the sentiment of those he meets, that small circle immediately around him, as an expression of public opinion, and he is often mistaken. The only safe way is to do right as he understands it, and then if his action happily meets with public approval—why, as Brutus says, 'We'll smile, indeed.'"

After some further conversation covering points in his decision the Judge said: "This is a matter in which the people of this city should have the right to decide and not the Legislature. Marmaduke should have vetoed that repealing act of the last session. The St. Louis delegation voted solidly against it and the backwoods members passed it in spite of local opinion."

"Well Gov. Marmaduke isn't a howling temperance man himself is he?"

"Hardly," said the Judge, with a grim smile. "But his was another lay. The intelligent Germans of the city who look upon the agitation as a threatening of their personal privileges, are not slow to say that in the Governor's bosom there lurks some unhealed rancour of the civil war. The Germans were loyal and the memories of Camp Jackson are a nightmare with Missouri's Governor."

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

Judge Noonan Thinks Amusement a Necessity—Base Ball and Theaters.

The decision of Judge Noonan in the Schnaider case settles the Sunday dramshop question. The only other contingent of the reform movement now is the closing of Sunday amusements. The Police Board in previous expressions of their intentions have declared that they would close all places of amusement where admission was charged. This would direct their attention only to the closing of the base-ball park and Sunday theaters at present. In a conversation with Judge Noonan to-day regarding the probable action of the police on the question of Sunday base ball and theaters, a POST-DISPATCH reporter asked him if the board would stop the playing of Sunday base ball.

"My young friend" said the Judge, "what more the Police Board under its present management will do to make itself ridiculous no man can tell. They have recently taken to themselves the three branches of the Government—legislative, judicial and executive. They presume to interpret the laws, to put their own constructions on them, and discriminate in which they shall enforce. Those powers belong to the courts. Instead of taking reputable citizens who never had been in the attitude of violators of the law before and throwing them into their holdover the police should have made a case and learned from the court where the law applied. They may be just as foolish in their attempts to regulate the Sunday amusements, or occupations. They may not recognize that after all they must come to the courts for a determination of what is a labor of necessity. That discretion is not conferred upon these officers."

"Do you think base ball a necessity, Judge?"

Judge Noonan looked very steadily at the reporter, and then asked impressively: "Are you prepared to say it is not? I don't care to anticipate a thing of that kind. In fact, I have not made up my mind on the matter, but this country has grown some in the last half century. Fifty years ago it was unlawful in some places to cook on Sunday. Things that were done without then are many of them necessities now. There have been many changes in the last ten years. Perhaps recreation in the open air is a necessity to men who work six days in sooty foundries, or stand with contracted lungs against an accountant's desk. Because I find no pleasure in having my mind diverted by watching an interesting athletic contest, it does not follow that another would find no benefit in it."

"Some time ago, Judge, you were quoted in an interview as saying that if the Police Board ordered the wholesale arrest of players the Board could be prosecuted for oppression in office. Did you say that?"

"Materially, yes."

"Could they be convicted?"

"I think they could and would, but that would amount to nothing as Gov. Marmaduke would immediately pardon them. They are his lieutenants."

"What about the Sunday theaters, Judge; our Sunday evening performances at the Cave?"

"In that matter, as in the others, it is imperative that the State prove affirmatively that such performances are not a necessity to our people. Now you, as a citizen, are just as competent as I am to say what a jury of our citizens would do in the case."

THE CHAMPIONS WILL PLAY.

President Von der Ahe was seen at the Laclede Hotel at noon, to-day, by a POST-DISPATCH reporter, who questioned him concerning the game on Sunday. "You can say for me that we will play the Baltimores on Sunday as scheduled. We have eight or nine games scheduled for Sunday and we will play them all."

COULD NOT BE ENFORCED.

"How about base ball, theatricals and other Sunday amusements?" Mr. Joseph C. Lodge was asked.

"The decision of to-day does not touch on them and it is a matter I would have to inquire into before I could venture an opinion. They would come under the Sunday Blue Law, which I am satisfied, however, can never be made effective."

THE POLICE BOARD.

What the Members Will Do—Sunday Base Ball and Theaters.

Vice-President Blair, the "father of the Sunday law," is away on a vacation.

When Mayor Francis was seen to-day as to the course of the Police Board, in view of Judge Noonan's decision, with reference to the closing of saloons, base ball parks, theaters, etc., on Sunday hereafter, his Honor said: "I am not prepared to say right now what action the Board will take in the premises. I have not yet consulted with the other members of the Board on the matter, but Messrs. Galennie and Wilkerson and myself will hold a meeting after the mass-meeting on 'Change is over, when I presume we will come to some positive determination."

THE LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

Mr. Frank Galennie was seen and was asked if he knew whether Judge Noonan's decision would stop the proceedings against Sunday base ball, theaters, etc., and said:

"If I understand Judge Noonan's decision aright, that is if he argues that the repeal of the law of '57 does not revoke the vote of the people that beer and wine may be sold in St. Louis on Sunday, then, with the exception of these two points the Police Board will see that the law is enforced exactly as it has been."

"In other words the law will be operative against all amusements, sports, etc., with the exceptions of saloons alone?"

"Exactly."

CHIEF-OF-POLICE HUEBLER

was seen and his face wore a smile when the representative of the POST-DISPATCH greeted him with the sally, "Well, I suppose you were surprised by the Sunday law decision?"

"Not a bit. Nothing surprises me nowadays."

"While it allows the sale of beer, it prohibits the sale of whisky. I suppose you will prosecute all who sell whisky?"

"I suppose so. We have some already who were arrested for selling whisky, and I guess we will prosecute their cases. But then I will have to await orders before taking any further steps."

"Would it not be unfair to prosecute the few who were arrested for selling whisky when those who sold beer got off, as each supposed at the time that there was no distinction in the two liquors so far as the Sunday law was concerned?"

"Not a bit unfair. I guess they will be prosecuted, but cannot say, and until I receive further orders I cannot state what I will do about arresting whisky sellers on Sunday."

"How about Sunday base ball and amusements?"

"I am also awaiting orders before doing anything in that matter."

A SPECIAL MEETING.

Mayor Francis and Commissioners Gooding, Galennie and Wilkerson held a short meeting 2 o'clock this afternoon in Mr. Galennie's office and decided to hold a regular meeting of the Board this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when they would secure Judge Noonan's decision and then come to some definite conclusion.

At 2 p.m. Secretary Tate of the Board called at the POST-DISPATCH, got proof-sheets of the decision, which had just been set up, and he and the commissioners are at this hour busy at work on the decision. They were not able to say what they would do, and will not be able to speak until 6 p.m. or probably later.

CITY-COUNSELOR BELL

Says the Decision Only Affects the Beer Question and Not the Theaters, Etc.

When asked the effect of Judge Noonan's decision to-day, City Counselor Bell said: "I have not yet seen the decision. I only heard its substance from Mr. Broadhead of this office. As I understand it, Judge Noonan simply decides that the ordinance passed in 1861, repassed in 1865 and repealed in 1871, was not repealed, and that under it saloons have a right to sell beer on Sunday. His decision does not affect the law as pertaining to theaters, gardens, base-ball parks, billiard-rooms and all the places included in the order made by the Board of Police Commissioners. I presume the Board will go right on and enforce that part of the order not affected by the decision. There are two ways of reaching a higher court, one is by writ of error and the other by appeal. A writ of error can be sued out in the Court of Appeals, and the matter can be taken to the Supreme Court in that way. But I believe the Court of Appeals is about to adjourn, so that the sale of beer will not be interrupted during the summer at least."

OPPRESSION IN OFFICE.

A Saloon-Keeper to Proceed Against the Police Board and the Police.

A sensational state of affairs growing out of the decision developed to-day when it was learned that Mr. Ferdinand Feldkamp, proprietor of the saloon at 1306 Olive street, would proceed by information early next week against the members of the Police Board, Sergt. Lang and the two patrolmen who arrested him late on the evening of Sunday, June 26, as he was sitting with his family in the rear of his saloon. The charge will be oppression in office—a conviction upon which would debar the defendants from holding in the future any office within the gift of the citizens. Mr. Feldkamp, it will be remembered, is the saloonist who was thrown into the hold-over, and who alleges that Sergt. Lang refused him the opportunity of communicating with Judge Noonan from whom he desired to get bond for his release. It will also be remembered that the Judge, upon his arrival at the Four Courts, was indignant at the treatment of the prisoner and expressed himself pretty freely in disapproval of the police. Mr. Feldkamp was charged by the police with admitting people through the back door of his saloon.

Mr. Feldkamp was seen to-day and said the statement of his intended criminal proceeding was true. He says he was sitting with his family in the rear of his saloon, to which there is no back door communicating with the street, but only a door opening into a small court common with one or two other adjoining houses. There were no drinks being dispensed, the group being purely a family one gathered there because the spot was cooler than their residence rooms above. In the saloon were two friends of his who are prepared to swear that they got no drinks in the saloon. While sitting thus two police rushed into the apartment and placed him under arrest. At the Four Courts he was searched like a common thief, thrust into the hold-over and kept there some time before he could communicate with his friends.

The case will be tried in the Court of Criminal Correction.

A PROHIBITION BOOM.

What Wm. C. Wilson Thinks of the Decision.

Mr. Wm. C. Wilson, President of the Prohibition Society said: "This decision of Judge Noonan simply establishes the position taken by the Prohibitionists that neither the Republican nor the Democratic party will enforce a liquor law. Its effect will be to make thousands of Prohibitionists, both in the city and the State. The temperance people, and the men of order and standing, will be driven into the Prohibition party, because they cannot help seeing that the only way to enforce a liquor law is to elect Prohibitionists. They have been fooled long enough by the loud-sounding promises of the two big parties.

"The fact is, the law of 1857 was never carried when the cities and counties were given the right to vote on the question whether they would allow the dramshops to sell wine and beer on Sunday. When the vote was taken in St. Louis County before the separation there was a total of 13,000 votes cast. Of these only 5,051 were cast for the selling of wine and beer. As a majority vote was required, of course the law did not pass. A man was arrested and tried for selling, and in the Thirty-seventh Missouri the Supreme Court decided the law not carried. Then the liquor men got up a test case, and presenting to the Supreme Court only the statement that 5,050 were cast for it and about 2,000 against, not mentioning the total, the decision, recorded in the 38th report, was that the law had carried and the saloons could open. The temperance men dropped back and let it rest."

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

The Case of Maxwell Not to Go to the United States Supreme Court.

Maxwell's attorney, Mr. P. W. Fauntleroy, has finally thrown up the sponge for his client, the little chloroformer, who is now under sentence of death for execution on August 26. To a POST-DISPATCH reporter, who met him to-day, Mr. Fauntleroy said he would make no further effort for his client, Hugh Mottram Brooks. He said that he had determined not to attempt to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, because the Judges would have to be convinced that there was a constitutional point involved in the case, and that he did not think he could convince them of this. He also said he would not apply to the Governor because he believed that in a case involving the notoriety and prejudice of this one, the Governor would not interfere. He said he saw nothing he could do but let the case take its course and let his client be executed in accordance with law.

A SUSPICIOUS CONCERN.

The Discovery Made by the Emigrant Commissioners of New York.

NEW YORK, July 8.—At a meeting of the Emigrant Commissioners to-day, Commissioner Stephenson produced a German paper published in Ohio, and called attention to an advertisement in it of "The American Emigrant Company, 30 State street, New York, P. O. Box 1,040, R. E. Keanson, agent." The advertisement solicited deposits of savings and offered to transact all kinds of financial business. The commissioner said his attention had been called to the case of an emigrant who had deposited $2,000 with the company, and who, when he asked for his money, received only a part in cash and the rest in Missouri bonds. The Commissioner called at the office of the company and when he asked for the President a man named Warner presented himself. He afterwards said he was not the President, but only the manager. This man said that up to December last the institution was known as the American Emigrant Company of Hartford, Conn. At that time Mr. Bartholomew had charge of the company's business. He skipped out with the assets, and the concern was bought by J. C. Savory and James Callanan. Mr. Savery subsequently told him, the Commissioner said, that the company had a charter, but diligent search failed to show any record of it. Mr. Savory admitted that their present liabilities were $350,000 and that the only security the depositors had for their money was the personal security of J. C. Savery. This sort of thing, the commissioner said, had been going on for years, and he asked that the Board rescind permission to enter Castle Garden on the plea of helping emigrants from all persons excepting agents of railroads and steamers. Commissioner Stephenson also spoke of another institution managed by O. R. Sjostrom at 27 State street, in which the depositors had no security.

FATHER BONACUM A BISHOP.

A Well-Known St. Louis Priest Raised to the Episcopate.

The cablegram in the POST-DISPATCH last night was the first intimation to local Catholics that one of their best-known priests had been raised to a bishopric. The announcement that Rev. W. Thomas Bonacum of the Church of the Holy Name had been appointed Bishop of Lincoln, Neb., caused a surprise mingled with regret, as the reverend gentleman has a wide circle of acquaintances who will be loath to see him leave the city. The POST-DISPATCH announced some months ago that Father Bonacum was standing in the line of the Propaganda's favor and that the appointments of the summer would elevate him to the episcopacy. The statement from Rome establishes the correctness of that prediction.

Father Bonacum is essentially a St. Louis priest. Born in the parish of St. Patrick's, he was reared in this city, and his graduation took place at the neighboring college of Cape Girardeau, having previously studied at Milwaukee. He is as yet a young man, being about forty years of age. He was ordained about sixteen years ago and has been assistant pastor at Edina and the Immaculate Conception. He has had charge of the parish at Kirkwood and Rolla, and is now pastor of the Holy Name. Before taking his present pastorate he was assistant at the Immaculate Conception, which he left in 1882, to take his present charge. Father Bonacum spent two years in Germany after leaving the pastorate of Kirkwood, and, with Father Goller, accompanied Archbishop Kenrick to the late Plenary Council at Baltimore. Father Bonacum, who resides with his sister at 2041 East Grand avenue, has been the recipient of congratulations all day from his friends of the cloth and the laity.

"Doc" Wilson's Mother Dead.

PUTNAM, Conn., July 8.—The mother of "Doc" Levi Wilson, of the famous Wilson-Moen mystery, has died at East Thompson, the causes being assigned as "old age, apoplexy and worry." She made no confession concerning Levi's birth before her death.

"Boodler" Sharpe.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Jacob Sharpe was reported not so well to-day. He had a visit from Judge Nelson this morning, but there were no other callers. Sharpe arose early but ate nothing.

THEY WANT HIM.

The People of St. Louis in Mass-Meeting Assembled

Extend the President Another Invitation.

A Committee of Fifty Will Bear It to Washington.

And the President Will Be Here for the Big Fair—Stirring Speeches Made to an Assemblage of 2,000 People in the Exchange Hall—Mayor Francis, Hon. Jas. O. Broadhead, D. P. Dyer and Others on President Cleveland as the Chief Executive and as a Man—The Grand Army Blatherskites Repudiated Publicly by Grand Army Men—Preliminary Meetings.

At ten minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon the doors of the Merchants' Exchange hall were thrown open to the public. The floor was already covered with members, many waiting past their usual business hour to participate in the meeting which the Citizens' Committee had called. A large number of prominent merchants and other citizens not members of the Exchange entered between the time the doors were thrown open and the time chosen for the meeting.

At 1 o'clock President Frank Gaiennie mounted the rostrum and called the meeting to order. There were present in the crowd that gathered before him L. M. Rumsey, John T. Field, R. M. Scruggs, L. D. Dozier, W. C. Calvert, A. T. Harlow, Jos. Temple, Col. Gandolfo, H. T. Bent, R. T. Ennis, C. C. Rainwater, C. P. Ellerbe, John I. Martin, E. J. Wall, N. C. Hudson, D. P. Grier, Freeman Barnum, R. D. Lancaster, Chief Huebler, Hon. M. L. Clardy, Thos. Richeson, Geo. H. Morgan, P. P. Connor, Eugene Semple, Miles Sells, John Wahl, L. L. Ashbrook, R. W. Goisan, H. T. Massengale, Mitchell Scott, J. J. Mullally, R. S. McCormick, Geo. Small, Sid R. Francis, John Finn, John G. Prather, Col. John Knapp, Hon. Robert Campbell, J. W. McCullagh.

Mr. Gaiennie said: "Gentlemen, I have been requested to call this meeting to order and to request that the Mayor of the City of St. Louis act as its chairman."

At Mr. Gaiennie's suggestion, Mayor Francis came forward. He was greeted with applause and cheers. Mr. Francis suggested that John S. Moffitt act as Secretary. Mr. Moffitt took his position on the platform. Hon. Jas. O. Broadhead, Hon. D. P. Dyer, Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher, Maj. C. C. Rainwater, Jno. W. McCullagh and R. M. Scruggs also took seats on the platform.

Mayor Francis then addressed the meeting. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a meeting of the citizens of St. Louis, irrespective of race, creed, nationality or party affiliations, called for the purpose of extending to the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, a cordial and spontaneous invitation to visit our city during the festivities of the coming fall. The exalted position of Chief Executive of this nation, the choice of sixty millions of free people, is the highest honor that can be conferred on a human being. The people of St. Louis have believed, and with good reason, that he who now fills that high office, so ably, so courageously and so patriotically, had definitely determined to honor this city with his presence during the last week of September, next, but for reasons well known to you all that decision has been changed. The vast numbers of people here assembled, responding, as they do, so promptly and enthusiastically to the notice so recently given of this meeting, furnishes unmistakable evidence of the great disappointment they feel at the declination of the President to accept the invitation heretofore extended to him and which they so unanimously endorsed.

Resolutions have been prepared extending to our honored Chief Magistrate a new invitation, coming alone from the people, to accept their hospitalities at a time when the inhabitants of the city, the State, the Mississippi Valley, and the West will be here in large numbers to do him honor, and when he can meet them in their individual capacities as citizens, and as Americans.

I trust the invitation which will be presented to you by a committee appointed for that purpose will meet with a spontaneous and emphatic indorsement at your hands. This invitation, expressing, as it undoubtedly will, a sincere desire for the President to visit us, will reflect the feeling of every man, woman and child within the limits of St. Louis, and I hope it will receive your unqualified approval.

Secretary Moffitt then read the report of the committee as follows:

The people of St. Louis, assembled at a public meeting called for the purpose and held at the Merchants' Exchange on July 8, 1887, respectfully and earnestly extend to the President of the United States and to Mrs. Cleveland an invitation to visit the city and become its guests for the week commencing October 2, 1887. In doing so they beg leave to urge on the President their desire to give him a welcome that will demonstrate the respect and love they have for him as a public officer and as a man.

The Mayor of St. Louis and a committee of fifty to be selected by him, are appointed to proceed to Washington and deliver this invitation to the President.

MR. FRANK GAIENNIE

then took the stand and said: "Rising to second this resolution I want to speak my hearty accord with every line and word which is to be found in it. Among the admirable traits of the American people is that after four years of estrangement they should again come back to the hearty and harmonious accord and the fraternal regard of one great people under one constitution, in one united brotherhood and under one flag which waves for all. To attempt to interrupt or to interfere in the slightest degree with such harmony and regard is not to be a patriot and to be an enemy to the country. There is no man in this country who does not know that under the exercise of the privileges of the ballot-box the Chief Executive of this country represents the machinery of the laws, and the chief and potent will of the people. I feel satisfied that under the stability of this Government no man is in danger under the laws and this gives stability to the Government.

"Now, my friends, I want to say that we want President Cleveland here during our fall festivities, but nothing should keep us from extending an honest, hearty, sincere hand of friendship to the Grand Army of the Republic. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the original plan of St. Louis, and the city should maintain its reputation for hospitality and generosity as broad as the Mississippi River."

Mayor Francis then stepped forward and introduced

HON. JAMES O. BROADHEAD,

who said: "It is proposed that the City of St. Louis, without regard to party, shall extend an invitation to President Cleveland to visit here during our fall festivities. He has already received an invitation from thousands of people to visit the city, but it so happened that the occasion was not suitable, so it is proposed to invite him at some other time, and the fall festivities seem to be the most appropriate. With the past we have nothing to do, but we are looking forward to the glories of what is to come, and so when the sunshine of an October morning shall light up the spires and buildings of your city and all the people from the great valley of the Mississippi and the States and territories of this country shall be gathered here with their flocks and herds, their manufacturing products and the produce of their farms and gardens, their flowers and fruits, the implements of their handicraft, then it will be when the President can see the evidence of the wonderful growth and prosperity of the West, and this is the time that we want the President to come and see what the great West is. He has never yet opened his eyes to the glories of the Mississippi Valley, and he has yet to learn of this marvellous empire, and yet to be inspired with that loftier patriotism of a glorious country. He will only get this when he meets the people of the West, enjoys their hospitality and grasps their hands.

"Great men have visited this Mississippi Valley before and have only then learned its progress, improvement and vast wealth. Let it be understood that this movement has no party significance, and that all classes, all trades and all professions are united and do not want to further any particular end, but to tender their hospitality to the President, who represents 60,000,000 of people, and that they want to extend to him the hand of friendship and hospitality. I believe that the President is attempting, as far as in him lies, to carry on the government honestly and fearlessly. Parties may differ as to his acts, and even men in his own party may differ on the wisdom of some things he has done, but I believe that he is trying to do his duty honestly and fearlessly and as representative of the people, and as a man holding the great office which he holds, let us tender to him our hospitality and show him that there are times when we may display the wealth of this great valley, the wonderful progress and brilliant future of our great city of St. Louis, which is advancing in new ways and is gaining rapidly in national and intellectual progress. Let the invitation be cordial and hearty, and I think he will be able to find the time to accept and give us the opportunity to extend to him the hand of hospitality and fellowship.

COL. GEO. W. ANDERSON

was then introduced by the chairman. He said that on so interesting an occasion, having so good an object in view, they were all Republicans and all Democrats. They wanted the President of the United States to get out on the west bank of the Mississippi River and shake hands with these big-hearted Republicans and Democrats.

"Let the dead past bury its dead." The people of the valley wanted to see President Cleveland. They wanted him to see this big river and to find out what an empire he is at the head of. The bravest men and best women that ever walked the earth were all around him. There was no time for bickering when the people could bring the President into this valley to show him what they could show him in September and October next. They ought to extend to him a cordial invitation characteristic of the people of Missouri and of the West. The people wanted to show the President the great respect they had for him and for his high office by extending him a cordial invitation from Democrats and Republicans alike. He wished the President was present that he might see the anxious eyes and glowing countenances of those about him.

EX-GOV. THOS. C. FLETCHER

was next introduced. He said: "I have been a citizen of Missouri all my life and of St. Louis for lo, these many years. Whatever has been done before by the Citizens' Committee which extended an invitation to the President I heartily endorse to-day and I reiterate the invitation extended him to be present at the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic here. I am an old Grand Army man, an old abolitionist, and I am an old black Republican to-day as you know. I abate not one jot or tittle of my political antecedents or preferences, but I say as a citizen of St. Louis, that no man desires the President to visit St. Louis more than I do and I say to you as one of the earliest members of the Grand Army, and speaking for the men with whom I marched and fought, that the Grand Army men of St. Louis unite heartily in the invitation to the President of the United States as President of the United States. [Applause.] And I speak for the Grand Army men of the city of St. Louis because I know them well as a Past Commander of a Post, and I know that if the President of the United States should come here as the guest of St. Louis they would show him all the respect any citizen of St. Louis could possibly show him. I believe I could speak for the whole of the Grand Army, but you know that there are 300,000 men in that organization, and in 300,000 men there are liable to be a considerable number who haven't any sense. [Applause and cheers.] I want to say here that the Grand Army is not to be held responsible for the utterances of a few fools among them. I come to-day as a citizen of St. Louis and a member of the Grand Army to extend the heartiest invitation to the President of the United States, as such, to attend the festivities this fall. I speak for myself when I say that I gladly extend a hearty welcome to Grover Cleveland as a man, aside from the fact that he is the President of the United States, and I say this as my political opinions differ from his, because in every position in which he has been placed shown himself to be a man [Applause and cheers.] When they bounced on him about that order to return the flags all the country of my persuasion got up on their hind legs and I must say I got up on my hind legs too. But the man got up and did not say that he had been deceived by any one or that he had been misunderstood, but like a man he stood up and said: 'I did it and I was wrong.' And a man who can stand up before 50,000,000 people and say, 'I am wrong,' is a man and deserves the respect of the people."

When ex-Gov. Fletcher had ceased there were loud cries for Dyer and Mayor Francis stepping to the platform said that he took pleasure in introducing the

HON. D. P. DYER

to the citizens assembled. The speaker hit a happy chord at once and launched right into a talk on the subject before the meeting which created plenty of laughter and applause. He said: "There has been so much said and so much misconstruction has been put on what has been said that I am afraid to open my mouth (a voice, 'Go ahead and open it'). We are all right now, however, but you will always find some hot-headed fellows who are forever getting every one around them into trouble. I am here as a member of the committee for the Grand Army of the Republic, and I have served with men who were in neither army, and with men who were in the Confederate army. This committee has always acted and is now acting together for the interests of St. Louis, and we will give every man, woman and child who comes to St. Louis this fall as warm a reception as they ever can receive on this side of the other world. There was no more hearty support given to the Grand Army reception than by men who were Confederates. Wherever my voice is raised I will not be silent in giving due credit to all classes of citizens who stood with that committee. I propose here and everywhere to stand by the committee whenever its action is called in question. We are here as citizens of St. Louis, without prejudice or party bias, to extend an invitation to the President to come to the city during our great Fair, and no party approval or opposition to his measures has anything to do with it nor figures in it in any way. If this were a meeting of partisans I would not be here, except, perhaps, to give some wholesome advice if I received a pressing invitation to come. We are here, as I said, to extend a hearty invitation to the President, and I never want to see the day or hour when any American citizen loses his respect for the President of the United States. It is the office which Washington held, Jefferson held, Madison held, Lincoln held and Grant held, and it must never be insulted on American soil or as long as the American flag waves. The invitation to President Cleveland is also extended to his wife and it must be said that his wife is a charming woman and possesses in large measure that American good sense which commands the respect of all. The latch-strings of St. Louis are always out. We can take care of any citizen who comes to see us, and we will do it. We can go on week after week entertaining them all. The Grand Army must of necessity be non-partisan. There was one who once lived in St. Louis and who was the candidate for the Presidency of the party opposed to mine who was the Commander of the Grand Army—I speak of Winfield Scott Hancock; and one of the men who is most prominently spoken of for the next election to the chief office in the Grand Army is Gen. Henry Slocum of New York, who is an active and prominent Democrat. All of these things are passed and done for, so let the reception to the Grand Army be cordial and let an invitation be sent to President Cleveland to come and see us. He will receive no heartier welcome from his own party men than he will receive from the Grand Army men and Republicans when he comes here in October next.

ADOPTED WITH A WHOOP.

At the close of Mr. Dyer's speech, Mayor Francis put the resolution drawn by the committee for the adoption of the meeting, and it carried with a thunderous shout of approval that nearly lifted the roof from the hall. It sounded like a yell from a whole army of men. The meeting then adjourned.

THE INVITATION DELEGATION.

Mayor Francis will appoint the delegation of citizens provided for in the resolution adopted to-day probably to-morrow, or at the latest Monday, and the members will go to Washington to present the invitation of the citizens to the President as soon as arrangements can be made to do so.

THEY ALL WANT HIM.

Preparatory Meeting to Invite Cleveland and See That He Comes.

There never was more unanimity in a meeting of a score or so of gentlemen than was displayed at the gathering of the Citizens' Invitation Committee, called by Mayor Francis at 4 o'clock, at his office in the City Hall, yesterday afternoon. At the hour named many of the members of the committee were at the office and spent a quarter of an hour discussing the latest phase of the Presidential invitation. There was not a dissenting voice to the regrets to the endorsement of the letter or to the proposition to send on to the President a more urgent invitation to come to St. Louis at some other date than that of the G. A. R. Encampment.

When the Mayor called the meeting to order there were present Messrs. John G. Priest, John S. Moffitt, J. W. Lambert, J. G. Prather, Richard M. Scruggs, John W. McCullagh, C. C. Rainwater, Lawrence Harrigan, Nelson Cole, D. F. Hayden, Claude Kilpatrick, Geo. D. Barnard and Judge Knott. Later Messrs. Seth W. Cobb, M. A. Wolff, John I. Martin, C. H. Sampson and several others dropped into the meeting. Letters were received from Messrs. D. P. Grier and others expressing regret at their inability to be present.

MAYOR FRANCIS

then passed over the history of the committee and the movement to invite the President to visit St. Louis, showing how the Citizens' Committee was the offspring of the Grand Army Committee. He said that the committee, having received a definite answer to their supplementary invitation to the President, could expire, if the members so desired, but that he did not think their duties as citizens were done. He thought that a prompt and decisive effort should be made to have him visit the city at some other time.

MR. GEO. D. BARNARD

said that in his opinion the committee should continue to exist and should act at once, but that it should be increased so as to be made a more largely and thoroughly representative body, and then should go to Washington and ask the President to come to St. Louis when there was no other guest present and when the reception would be for him alone. He said that he would be glad to be one to go again and ask him to come in such terms that he could not refuse and which would show him conclusively that the whole city was a unit in wanting him here.

Mr. McCullagh said from the first he had favored asking the President to come either for the encampment or for Fair week, and that he should be asked to come when there was no other guest except the Veiled Prophet, and he now favored inviting him to come in Fair week.

Mr. J. W. Lambert said that he remembered the Mayor's address to the President, and that in his invitation he had extended the time over the fall festivities. A part of the address was read showing this, and Mr. Lambert continued, saying that the citizens of St. Louis would have been glad to honor the Grand Army by the presence of the President during the encampment, but that they wanted him any time, and the Mayor's invitation offered an opportunity to send another invitation. He remembered the caution of the President in his acceptance, showing that he was not sure of the time, and now Fair week was the time to ask him, as the greatest events of the year occurred then. The illuminations for the encampment would still be up. Mr. Moffitt added: "And new ones can be put up"—there would be the Veiled Prophets, big Thursday at the Fair and the citizens were now warmed up to it and would give him a rousing reception.

MAYOR FRANCIS

said that there was no question of the desire of the citizens to have the President, but the question was with regard to the manner in which the invitation should be prepared and sent, whether the committee should act, or a mass-meeting of citizens should be called. The committee was still in existence and the question should be settled. There would be plenty of hospitality left after the G. A. R. reunion. The President's letter he said should be answered, and it should be urged upon him that the entire West expected him and that he should not disappoint them.

Mr. Priest thought the committee should remain in existence, and should go again to Washington as the representatives of the body, the grand army of the city, and invite the President to come.

The Mayor read the invitation and showed that it was a Grand Army invitation, and also that the invitation of the citizens was understood to be and was called supplementary to the invitation of the Grand Army. The review of the Grand Army was distinctly mentioned in it, and the letter of the President was a definite reply to that invitation. He thought that whatever action might be taken should be taken by the citizens outside of all other considerations and irrespective of party. The committee should expire, but it might pass a resolution that the President be invited at some other time.

Mr. Prather was in favor of having the committee expire, and discussing the question from an entirely new standpoint, and while this was opposed by a few, it met with general approval. It was decided that the chair be instructed to wind up the old committee's business by sending regrets to the President in reply to his letter and a motion to adjourn sine die prevailed. The new committee was then organized by the election of Mayor Francis Chairman and M. A. Fanning Secretary.

A CITIZENS' MASS-MEETING.

On a motion of Mr. Prather that a committee of five be appointed to draw up resolutions and a form of invitation, there was a discussion. Maj. Rainwater suggested that in addition to the committee that the officers of all commercial organizations be requested to sign the invitation in order that it might be as popular as possible. Mr. Priest thought this would be too slow and that the committee should go ahead and attend to the business at once, as there was no doubt of the sentiment of the citizens. Messrs. Prather and Scruggs differed from him and thought that the movement should be popular. Mr. Prather then added to his resolution that the committee report to a meeting of citizens at the Merchants' Exchange, to be held at 1 o'clock to-day. Mr. Lambert suggested a mass-meeting at Exposition Hall and on a vote on the two propositions the Exchange meeting carried.

There was some discussion then as to how the invitation should be drawn up, and it was decided to make it during the fall festivities, leaving out all mention of the Grand Army encampment, and the committee was so instructed. Mr. Cobb, in answer to a question, said that, of course, he could not speak for President Gaiennie, but he was sure there would be no trouble about securing the Exchange for the meeting, and he thought the Exchange officers would be glad to give it for the purpose.

The Mayor appointed on the Sub-Committee on Invitations, R. M. Scruggs, Thomas W. Booth, John D. Finney and Leverett Bell. The sub-committee met at the Mayor's residence last evening and to facilitate matters decided that each member should draw up a form of invitation and the entire committee should, out of these forms, select the final form to be submitted to the mass-meeting. The time fixed for the second meeting of the committee was 10 o'clock to-day at Counsellor Bell's office in the City Hall.

THE COMMITTEE MEETS.

The Committee on Resolutions met at City Counselor Bell's office this morning at 10 o'clock. The meeting was private. Forms of resolution were presented by the different members of the committee. After an hour of deliberation the committee agreed upon a form of invitation to the President to be taken to Washington by a delegation of fifty. The committee then adjourned to attend the mass-meeting, the particulars of which are given above.

Carondelet Jottings.

Mrs. William Conners and children left last evening for a lengthy visit to Northern Illinois.

The completion of work on the Jupiter Iron Works is nearing an end and everything at present indicates that the works will start on the 15th inst.

Ellen Coleman, a well-known character, was arrested by Officer John Murphy last night for being drunk and disturbing the peace. Police Justice Meegan fined her $5 and costs this morning and sent her to the Work-house.

The work of laying the foundation for the Loughborough avenue bridge over the Carondelet, Oak Hill & St. Louis Railroad, was begun this morning. The bridge it is anticipated will be completed by the middle of August.

MORE CONTRACTS

FOR SPRINKLING THE STREETS LET BY THE BOARD TO-DAY.

Eleven More Districts, Comprising About Sixty Miles of Street to be Sprinkled—High Bids Rejected—The Street Car Loop System Under Consideration—Details of the Plan for the Down-Town Terminals—Municipal Matters.

The members of the Board of Public Improvements, and particularly the Street Commissioner, are discharging their full duty to the people on the sprinkling issue. In accordance with the provisions of the ordinance the Board is letting the contracts as rapidly as is compatible with the city's interests. The contractors are beginning to understand that the Board is determined to put the ordinance into effect, and that they do not propose to allow any pooling to keep up the prices and thereby defeat the enforcement of the ordinance. At the first letting sixteen of the forty-two contracts were awarded. To-day the Board met to vote on the bids received yesterday. Street-Commissioner Turner and Harbor-Commissioner Murphy, composing the Committee on Street Sprinkling, reported favoring the award of contracts to the persons named below, and recommending the rejection of eleven of the low bids as being still too high. It is thought by the Board that under the specifications of the contracts the city should not be forced to pay more than $100 per mile per month for sprinkling the streets, and so far this rule has been followed. The districts, amounts per month and the contractors are given below.

The contract for the Second District was awarded to Schramm Bros. at $525 per month.

The Tenth District was awarded to August R. Hoffman at $476 per month. It is bounded by Keokuk street, Jefferson avenue, Cherokee street and the river.

District No. 11, bounded by Cherokee street, Dorcas and Pestalozzi, Arsenal street, California avenue and the river, was awarded to Jacob Pfeffle at $512.

The same contractor was awarded the contract for District No. 13, bounded by Broadway, Russell avenue, Dolman street and Pestalozzi, at $582.

L. Hartman was awarded District No. 14, between Dorcas street, Broadway, Lafayette avenue and the river, at $586.

Schramm Bros. were awarded the Eighteenth District, between Thirteenth street, Missouri avenue, Lafayette and Chouteau avenues, at $495 per month.

Districts Nos. 27 and 29 and 30, between Eighth street and Grand avenue, Chestnut street and Franklin and Easton avenues, were awarded to Schureman Bros. at $609, $522 and $384 respectively.

J. B. Schureman Bros. were awarded Districts Nos. 32 and 33, between the river and Thirteenth street, Mullanphy street and Franklin avenue, at $[illegible] and $[illegible].

Schureman Bros. were also awarded District No. 34, between Sixteenth street and Jefferson avenue, Franklin and Cass avenues, at $652.

J. P. Schureman also captured districts Nos. 36 and 37. The former is bounded by the river, Cass avenue, Ninth, Mullanphy, Fourteenth and Madison. His bid was $510. The latter district is bound by Fourteenth street, Mullanphy street, Sixteenth street, Cass avenue, Twenty-third street and St. Louis avenue. The bid was $582 for this district.

Wm. Piel was awarded District No. 41, between Grand avenue and Angelrodt street, Eleventh street and the river at $397 per month.

It was decided by the Board to readvertise the lettings for the remaining districts and to receive bids on the 25th.

The Loop System.

The Committee on Railroads in the Council met this afternoon to consider the bill establishing terminal loops for the street car lines. The routes submitted to the committee, and generally agreed to, were discussed. Chairman Rohan of the Railroad Committee drew up the bill, against which the only objection is that it will probably require a third track on Fourth street. The object to be accomplished is to do away with the turn tables and blind terminals, with which the cars now turn and switch, causing an obstruction on the streets at the places where all the room given is needed. By request of the Comptroller, who proposes to bring the Cable Company to terms on the question of paying its tax, a provision specially applying to that subject has been inserted. The plans for forming the loops as proposed and the provisions affecting the Cable road are as follows:

Missouri, by a single track from Sixth street eastwardly on Market street to Fourth street, northwardly on Fourth street to Chestnut street, and westwardly on Chestnut to Sixth street; by a single track from Olive street on Sixth to Pine, thence to Fourth street, north on Fourth to Olive, and west to Sixth street.

Union Depot Railroad—A single track from Pine south on Sixth to Chestnut, east to Fourth, north to Pine street and west on Pine street.

St. Louis Cable & Western—A single track from Locust south on Sixth to Olive, east to Fourth, north to Locust, and west on Locust street; provided, that within ten days from the approval of this ordinance the company shall pay to the Collector the sum of $25 per annum for each car operated by it since it commenced business on April 15, 1885, which amount shall be ascertained and stated by the City Comptroller, and within the same time shall file with the City Register its written agreement to pay the license tax at the times required by the ordinance.

Lindell Railway may enlarge the loop now existing at bridge square at Third street and Washington avenue, on a plan to be approved by the Street Commissioner.

Union Railroad and Northern Central Railroad, by a single track on Morgan street south on Sixth to Locust, east to Fourth, north to St. Charles, west to Sixth and north by a duplicate track to Morgan street and to Franklin avenue.

People's Railway by a single track north to Franklin avenue, east to Third, north 175 feet, more or less, to the junction of Third, Fourth and Broadway, thence by a scientific turn to the left around the north point of city block No. 137, east to Fourth street, thence southwardly to Morgan street.

South St. Louis Railway may operate a loop from Market north on Sixth to St. Charles, west to Seventh, south to Market and east to Sixth street.

Cass Avenue & Fair Grounds Railway Company, by a single track southwardly on Seventh from Walnut street to Clark avenue, east to Broadway, north to Elm, west to Seventh and north by a duplicate track to Walnut street.

The bill containing these provisions will be reported to the Council to-night.

Municipal Notes.

As yet the $105,000 laid aside by the Council for street sprinkling is still intact.

The Council Committee on Railroads met this afternoon to discuss the bill providing for a switch to the Bevis distillery.

Several politicians called at the City Hall to-day to inquire about the nomination for Commissioner of Public Buildings, which it is expected the Mayor will make to-night.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Delegates met to consider the appropriation bill. The committee will not report the bill to the House to-night.

FLEEING FOR THEIR LIVES.

A Terrible Scourge Raging in Cockburn Island, Lake Huron.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Cheboygan, Mich., says: Capt. Hallock of the fishing tug Messenger, which arrived at Cheboygan yesterday, reports that a terrible scourge is raging on Cockburn Island, Lake Huron. The disease broke out last week, and from Friday to Tuesday nine deaths have occurred and the mortality was seemingly on the increase. The disease is supposed to be diphtheria. There is no doctor on the island and the inhabitants are fleeing for their lives.

New Warrants.

Virgil Johnson is accused of stealing 35 cents from a little girl named Annie Dillon.

John Epstein is accused of stealing coal from the Iron Mountain Railroad Company.

Oliver Smith was jailed on a charge of assaulting to kill Arthur Hall.

John Larrieu is accused of selling lottery tickets.

Jessie Davis charges Theodore White with assault and battery.

Thomas Patterson has to answer to a charge of assault and battery on Nick Egan.

Frank Beh is charged with attempting to burglarize a railroad car.

MOTHERS

Will do well by calling at once, and see some of the GREAT BARGAINS that the ST. LOUIS CLOTHING COMPANY is offering at present.

Boys' and Children's STRAW HATS at 25c, that we sold for 75c. Children's LINEN SUIT for $2.50, that we sold for $5. Our stock of KNEE PANTS range from 25c to $2; extra well made.

GENTLEMEN'S

THIN CLOTHING, the largest variety in the city, at Closing Prices. See our great $1.50 SEERSUCKER COATS and VESTS. We claim for our Thin Clothing Superior Make and Fit, and charge no more for them than similar goods that do not fit or made much inferior.

ST. LOUIS CLOTHING COMPANY is open till 9 every evening.

UNDERWEAR

Suitable for the Hot Weather.

CLOTHING

Suitable for the Traveling Public.

HATS

Suitable for the Hot Weather.

We guarantee our goods and prices to be as LOW as any of our would-be competitors.

THE ST. LOUIS CLOTHING CO.

INVITES YOU TO THEIR STORES.

Nos. 213-215 BROADWAY, Polack's Old Stand.

MATTERS IN COURT.

Cases of Interest Before the Circuit Judges This Afternoon.

A petition for divorce was filed this afternoon in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Mary Winter against Chas. Winter. The marriage took place on the 7th of April, 1880, and the separation on the 5th of July, a few days since. Mrs. Winter complains that her husband subjected her to many indignities rendering her condition intolerable; that he was addicted to habits of intemperance and came home late at night abusing his family. Mrs. Winter asks for the custody of the two children.

James Mooney was brought before United States Commissioner Crawford to-day on the charge of selling liquor and tobacco without a license. He gave bond for his appearance at the November term of the District Court.

The Consolidated Vapor and Stove Company entered suits to-day in the United States Circuit Court against O. Herboth & Co., alleging infringement of patent for gasoline stoves and vapor stoves. An accounting is asked for in respect of sales and profits.

The Court to-day granted the discharge of the assignee in the case of Mitchell & Castner. An answer was filed by the assignee in the assigned estate of Kleekamp & Hussman to the order to show cause why the estate was not closed up.

Judges Lubke, Barclay and Dillon will hold court to-morrow. Judge Lubke will call motions for new trials and cases in which referees were appointed. Judge Barclay will adjourn Court No. 3 for the term. Judge Dillon will adjourn Court No. 4 for the term on Saturday, the 16th inst.

The Court of Appeals will be in session to-morrow morning, and adjournment will then be taken for the term.

The will of Julia Stokes, nee O'Rourke, was admitted to probate to-day. The property is left to the husband.

CHICAGO BOODLERS.

The Three "Friendly" Jurors Excused From Service by the Court.

CHICAGO, July 8.—At the opening of the "boodle" trial this morning Judge Jamieson gave his decision in the matter of Jurors Tate, Ostrander and Parks, who, it was charged, were friends of ex-Warden Varnell, and were so prejudiced in his favor that they could not render a fair and impartial verdict. The Court decided that the evidence given yesterday by the State was sufficient to warrant him in excusing the three men.

CONFESSED HIS SINS.

Judge Knight's Expulsion From the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The papers publish an official statement signed by the President of Young Men's Christian Association, and the pastor of the Pymouth Congregational Church, announcing the expulsion from both organizations of Judge Alva A. Knight, on account of grossly immoral conduct practiced under the cloak of religion. Knight has made a full confession of his misconduct, and is understood to have left the city. He is a native of Massachusetts, and during the reconstruction period occupied several public offices in Florida, residing for some years at Jacksonville.

A Frightened Horse.

John Williams, a colored coachman, was thrown from his vehicle, on Pine street this morning, by a frightened horse. He was taken to the City Dispensary, where Dr. Outley dressed several wounds, the most serious of which was a large cut in the scalp. He said that at the time of the accident a servant girl employed by Mr. Blair at Thirty-first and Olive streets was thrown out, seriously hurting her arm. She was taken to her home. Williams also returned home after having his wounds dressed.

Belleville.

The Vorwaerts Turngemeinde will give a picnic on Eimer's Hill, Sunday.

Louis Metzler, an old resident of the county, died yesterday at his home in Floraville.

Wm. Miller, who was confined in the County Jail on a charge of attempting to drown Officer Dermody of East St. Louis, has been released on a $200 bond.

Normal Cameron, a school teacher, who has lived in Millstadt for several years, has mysteriously disappeared. He leaves a wife and child. Cameron is about 35 years of age, and was well liked in the village.

Articles of incorporation to the Continental Cable Way and Grip Company were filed with the County Recorder to-day. The incorporators are Joshua Brown, H. L. Fox and E. A. Smith. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Cokers' Strike Declared Off—Boycotting Grain Speculators.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.—A Uniontown, Pa., special to the Chronicle-Telegraph says: Although quiet and peace reigns at West Leisenring this morning, there is a fear prevailing that trouble will occur. The excitement of last night, occasioned by the report that four men had been killed and others wounded, has subsided, but a most bitter feeling, growing with every day, is held by the workers against the officers on duty and the operators at large. Some cokers who arrived here this morning, assert that the moment a shot is fired by the Pinkerton men the whole region will rise up in arms, and to this end a thorough course of drilling is being introduced among the Hungarians. The "Huns" at the neighboring works have become more boisterous during the past twelve hours, but those in the immediate vicinity of the Pinkerton barracks are displaying a milder disposition. Five new men returned to work to-day at West Leisenring, making seventy now on duty. This afternoon the strikers will be notified to vacate the company's houses, and trouble may then occur.

THE STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

A report comes from Scottdale by special to the Chronicle-Telegraph, that the strike in the coke regions has been declared off by a convention representing 8,000 of the striking cokers, and that work will be resumed on Monday. The report has not yet been confirmed, but specials from Uniontown say there is great rejoicing there. President Harris, of the Miners' Association, says he is of the opinion that once the men return to work, a satisfactory sliding scale can be arranged.

Boycotting Grain Speculators.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—General Master Workman Powderly, in the Journal of United Labor, pays his respects to the grain and stock brokers in a vigorous manner. Referring to the recent corners in coffee and wheat Mr. Powderly says: "The lesson taught our members by the experience of the past six weeks is to keep their eyes open and to keep them turned toward the Produce Exchanges of New York, Chicago and other large cities, and the moment the grain or produce gambler stacks the cards and announces that there is a scarcity in a certain article of food—that the prices go up in consequence—every member should resolve, and resolve out loud, that until the unhallowed hand of the speculator has been removed from the control of the article in question, not a pound nor an ounce more than can be avoided will be purchased. This may be regarded in the light of a boycott notice—that is exactly what I intended it for, and had I the power vested in me to make the order imperative I would order every member, so far as in him lies the power, to place an eternal boycott on every grain and stock gambler in the United States and Canada."

Suspended Work.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—The National Rubber Works at Bristol, on account of the large amount of manufactured goods on hand, has suspended work for an indefinite period. Twelve hundred operatives are thus thrown out of work.

EDUCATIONAL.

Last Day's Session of the American Institute of Instruction.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 8.—To-day is the last day of the meeting of the American Institute of Instruction. This morning's exercises were opened with a paper by Thomas Emerson, Superintendent of Schools, Newton, Mass., on "Free Text Books." There are twenty States that have not yet made any provisions for free text books, even for indigent children. In seven others there are laws allowing the cities and towns, at their option, to furnish free text books. In but one State, however, is there a compulsory law and that is Massachusetts. Mr. Emerson next showed the success that had attended the practical working of the system in the several States in which it was in operation. The next address was by Principal W. Q. Scott of Phillip's Exeter Academy. His subject was "The Element of a Liberal Education." Mr. Scott was followed by Mr. A. M. Edwards, Superintendent of Schools, Lewiston, Maine, who discussed the "School and the Citizen."

Dr. North Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 8.—Dr. E. N. North of Peru, who was shot on Wednesday morning by James Christianson, died this morning at 4 o'clock. Christianson was taken from jail Wednesday night by a mob and hanged from a bridge over the Wabash River.

CASUALTIES.

Workmen Injured by a Falling Wall—Burned to Death.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 8.—A few days ago Werlein Hall, the old National Theater, was burned, being completely destroyed except a portion of the walls. These walls, which rose to a height of over eighty feet, were very threatening, standing on two important business thoroughfares, and the Mayor notified Mr. Werlein to have them removed. Yesterday morning two contractors set to work to tear down the building. They had just got their tackle in readiness and the men were preparing to begin work when a storm came up, accompanied by a heavy wind. The rear wall fell over suddenly on the gang, burying nine men under a mass of brick and wood. A large crowd was present, witnessing the operation, which set to work at once removing the debris and rescuing the men, but it was more than an hour before the men were got out. From the ruins were taken the following: Daniel Traverner, badly cut about the head and arms; Charles Slosson, badly cut; George Consedence, cut about the head and body; B. D. Barnes, seriously and probably fatally wounded; Henry Robertson, dangerously wounded about the head; Phil Welcker, injured about the head and hands; Charles Brown, probably fatally wounded internally; Joseph Wedge, slightly injured; P. Dunker, slightly injured. The wounded men were removed to the Charity Hospital.

Burned to Death.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8.—Edward Brunks, cistern manufacturer on North Water street, was burned out this morning. Henry Dettman, aged 45 years, endeavored to secure his tools and was burned to death. He leaves a wife and several children. Pecuniary loss $1,500.

SEIZED BY THE SHERIFF.

The White Hill Sewing Machine Company Succumbs to Judgments.

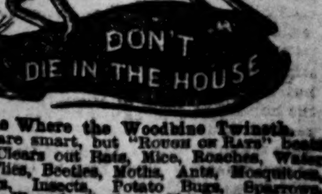
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8.—From time to time during the past two years judgments, aggregating $12,424, have been confessed by the White Hill Sewing Machine Company, and as there appeared to be no likelihood of their being paid, the creditors yesterday attached the works, which were seized by the Sheriff. The judgments upon which the seizure was made are as follows: J. D. Inbusch, $10,108; C. L. Mann, $15,253; Fred Vogel, $3,087, and $6,200, and four in favor of Herman Segnitz, amounting to $18,974. There is also about $3,000 unpaid back taxes. President Wink says that outside of the judgments mentioned their indebtedness is small, and that the assets of the company are largely in excess of liabilities. The impression prevails that the works will be closed, thus throwing 150 men out of work.

Missouri Corporations.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 8.—Articles of incorporation for the following corporations of St. Louis, were filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day: The Future Great Building and Loan Association, capital stock, $600,000; Ammonia Refrigerating and Supply Company, capital, $100,000; Rapp & Moller Carriage Company, capital, $5,000.

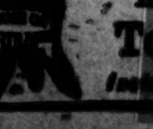
ROUGH ON RATS
TRADE MARK



Gone Where the Woodbine Twineth.
Rats are smart, but "ROUGH ON RATS" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed-bugs, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15 & 25c.

ROUGH ON BILE PILLS. Little. Good. Small Granules. Small Dose. Big Results. For Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation. Easy operating. Don't disturb the stomach. Druggists or mailed. 10 & 25c. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON CORNS for hard or soft Corns. 15 cts. At Druggists.



ROUGH ON Toothache. Instant Relief 15c.

BULGARIA'S BLUFF.

THE ELECTION OF PRINCE FERDINAND DISTASTEFUL TO RUSSIA.

A Significant Declaration by a Russian Paper—The Prince Grateful for His Election—The Crimes Bill—Conviction and Sentence of the Conspirators at Leipsic—The Zug Disaster—Amnesty Offered to the Rebels by the Ameer of Afghanistan—A Fiery Horror in Scotland—Foreign News.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 8.—From Tirnova come two pieces of news: The election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha as Prince of Bulgaria, and that almost at the same hour the municipal Te Deum was sung in honor of the return of the victorious Russian army, nine years ago. When it is added that Storloff remarked that if the Powers failed to agree in providing a Prince for Bulgaria or in ratifying her own election of one, there is nothing left but for Bulgaria to proclaim her independence. The collation of the above facts is sufficiently curious. The idea of Bulgaria proclaiming war against Russia and Turkey simultaneously, which is what the proclamation of Bulgarian independence would amount to, with none but the platonic friendship of England, is colossally absurd. Prince Ferdinand is a Catholic which, of course, is distasteful to Russia. He is a prominent Hungarian, and therefore

A HATER OF THE SLAVS.

He is an officer in the service of Austria, Russia's great rival, and he is so little known among Bulgarians that a photograph of him, passed around among the deputies before they chose him, was almost scrambled for. The sudden severe illness of Katkoff, which is described as due to mental depression, induced by patriotic concern for Russia's foreign affairs, is also, of course, a complicating factor.

THE CRIMES BILL

will, no doubt, be full-fledged and ready to fly before this time to-morrow. There was a large attendance last night in the Commons, all the prominent leaders of the parties being in their places. Parnell, seeming better in health, enjoyed himself afterwards in the smoking-room with O'Brien and others of his followers, over apparently many good stories and the omnipresent lemon squash. Gladstone spoke vigorously, forcibly and picturesquely, but no attack upon the bill is now any better than flogging a dead horse. Even he cannot arouse great enthusiasm. Balfour's reply calls for no comment. The only incident of the evening was formed by cries of "Shame!" which greeted the hope expressed by Johnston that Gladstone would go soon to another and more peaceful scene, when he hastened to explain: "I was not speaking of heaven, but of the House of Lords."

NO HOPE OF VICTORY.

In the Haddington election to-day there is no hope of a Liberal victory, but great efforts are being made to reduce the Tory majority. These will probably succeed.

Edmund Routledge, the Liberal candidate, is well known in New York as a partner in the publishing firm of Routledge & Co.

AN IMPORTANT EXAMPLE.

The House of Lords last night, by a majority of 11, abolished primogeniture in the cases of intestacy. This is an important example of the thin end of the wedge which does not get as much attention this morning as it deserves.

American securities are slightly firmer and the other markets weak.

THE LEIPSIC TRIALS.

Germany's Efforts to Stamp Out French Sympathy in Alsace-Lorraine.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 8.—To-day sentence will be declared upon the political prisoners that have been tried at Leipsic. The prosecution has been conducted publicly for the purpose of impressing public opinion in Europe. A case has been made out against the prisoners, clearly establishing their connection with the National League in Alsace-Lorraine. They have furnished information to the French Government, giving to the French War Department sketches and plans of the German fortresses. This is held to be treason, although the men are Frenchmen in their sympathies and education, and are German subjects only through residence in Alsace-Lorraine. It is not doubted that these men will be severely punished. Klein, who pleaded guilty, will be sentenced to penal servitude for nine years. Klein made his case worse by a speech in court, in which he protested against being tried for treason. He said: "I am a Frenchman. Try me as a spy, but not for being disloyal to the German Government."

Erhardt, the third prisoner, has already been released. It must be remembered that these are the severest sentences yet passed in any of these trials. The Germans are thoroughly determined to stamp out French sympathizers in Alsace-Lorraine. They are also irritated over the proposed measures of retaliation against the Germans in France. The French Legislature proposes to tax every German citizen in France for his being free from military duty. This is equivalent to assessing him to raise money to make war on Germany. These acts of retaliation, made from time to time will, in the opinion of most conservative judges, lead ultimately to a positive declaration of war.

KLEIN AND GREBERT CONVICTED.

LEIPSIC, July 8.—Klein and Grebert, two of the men who have been on trial here on a charge of treason, were to-day convicted. Klein was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary and Grebert to five years.

THE ZUG DISASTER.

A Detailed Account of the Fatal Landslides in the Swiss Village.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, July 8.—The first advices received from Zurich of the terrible disaster at Lake Zugersee, in the Canton of Zug, were very meagre, but a dispatch received here last night gives a detailed account of the catastrophe at the little Swiss village. On the afternoon of the 5th inst. at about 4 o'clock, the first landslip occurred, and the house situated upon the new quay, near the railway station was precipitated into the lake, carrying with it the greater part of the wharf. There was not the slightest warning of the impending landslide, but it happened that most of the occupants of the houses were away from home. The citizens immediately organized and precautions were taken to prevent, if possible, a repetition of the disaster. They were, however, without success. Three hours later another landslip occurred, larger than the first, and this time six houses with most of their occupants were submerged in the lake. Shortly before midnight, as the affrighted villagers were retiring to rest, the third and most disastrous landslide took place. Five more houses were carried down into the lake by the crumbling away of the hillside. Among the buildings carried away by the last slide was the Hotel de Zurich, one of the largest in the town. At the time it was crowded with strangers. Many were sleeping and never awoke. This last landslide completely terrorized the town, and the quay overlooking the lake was immediately deserted and a cordon of soldiers was placed to prevent the people from returning to their homes. In the morning four more houses fell. It is impossible to describe the panic which prevailed. The number of victims is estimated at over one hundred, and the number is likely to be increased rather than decreased by later advices.

England.

THE CASS CASE.

LONDON, July 8.—A police inquiry into the arrest of Miss Cass as an improper character, has been opened. Both Miss Cass and Mrs. Bowman, her employer, whose testimony to Miss Cass' good character, Magistrate Newton refused to receive, are represented by counsel. The inquiry, after being opened, was postponed.

THE LIBERAL-UNIONIST MEETING.

The Marquis of Hartington presided to-day over the meeting of Liberal-Unionists, which assembled at Devonshire House, his London residence, in response to his call to adopt measures for concerted action on the Irish land bill. The meeting decided to support the second reading of the bill and to reserve liberty of action respecting the measure in its committee stage. A committee which includes Lord Hartington, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and ex-Attorney-General James, was appointed to consider and report advisable amendments to the bill.

PRIZES FOR THE BLIND.

Princess Victoria, the wife of the German Crown Prince, to-day presented the commencement prizes at Norwood School for the Blind. United States Minister Phelps was present and made an address. He eulogized the system which qualified those deprived of sight to earn a living and receive an education.

Scotland.

A FIERY HORROR.

LONDON, July 8.—A farm-house at Ardenhoe, Buteshire, Scotland, was destroyed by fire last night, and three women and four men servants were burned.

BLAINE, HALE AND FRYE.

EDINBURGH, July 8.—Mr. Blaine and Senators Hale and Frye of Maine arrived here last evening.

HONORS TO CARNEGIE.

EDINBURGH, July 8.—The freedom of the city was conferred upon Mr. Andrew Carnegie to-day in recognition of his gift to the city of $250,000, with which to provide a public library. The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber. Mr. James G. Blaine was invited to be present and went to the City Hall and attempted to make his way into the chamber. The approaches, however, were so crowded with people that he was unable to force his way through, and was compelled to abandon the attempt.

Bulgaria.

RUSSIA'S PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The Novoe Vremya says that the election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg to the Bulgarian throne exhausts Russia's patience. "Austria will not succeed," adds the paper, "Russia's action may inconvenience Austria."

PRINCE FERDINAND ACCEPTS.

TIRNOVA, July 8.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, replying to the Sobranje's dispatch informing him of his election as Prince of Bulgaria, said he was proud of the honor conferred upon him and grateful for it. "I hope," he added, "to prove myself worthy of the confidence of the Bulgarian people. I am ready to respond to the call and to devote myself to the service of Bulgaria as soon as the Porte accepts the election and the powers recognize it." The Prince's answer was received with satisfaction by the Sobranje.

France.

TABLED BY SPULLER.

PARIS, July 8.—Minister Spuller tabled a bill in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday for a credit of 600,000 francs for the temporary establishment of the Opera Comique Company, in a hired theater.

BOULANGER DECLINES.

It is reported that Gen. Ferron invited Gen. Boulanger to take luncheon with him, and that Gen. Boulanger replied that the circumstances under which he was compelled to take part in the reception at Clermont-Ferrand rendered it impossible for him to accept the invitation. Great preparations are being made at Clermont-Ferrand for Gen. Boulanger's reception.

SEVERE DROUGHT.

The country in the vicinity of Paris is suffering from a severe drought.

Afghanistan.

AMNESTY OFFERED TO REBELS.

BOMBAY, July 8.—The Ameer of Afghanistan has nailed to the Candahar gate, underneath the Koran, a proclamation offering a free pardon and the remission of two years' taxes to all rebels who surrender.

Italy.

INSPECTING VESSELS.

ROME, July 8.—The Government has ordered the inspection of all vessels from Roccella, Calabria, and Catania, Sicily, that may arrive at other Italian ports.

The "Bee Line" Special Baggage Delivery.

By special arrangements which are now in force passengers by this popular line East can have baggage called for at their hotel or residence and checked to hotel or residence in any of the following cities: Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Saratoga, New York and Boston. This is a great convenience to ladies and families traveling alone.

Remember the Vanderbilt lines, comprising the "Bee Line," Lake Shore, New York Central and Boston & Albany Railways, are the only lines offering these inducements.

For full information call at the "Bee Line" ticket-office, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets.

AMONG THE BROKERS.

Good Report From the Badiraguato—Mining Gossip.

Dinero sold to-day at 37½ cents and at 40 cents.

* * *

A very small lot of Granite Mountain sold yesterday at $54.50.

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On call to-day Sheridan was offered at 22½ cents and bid 20 cents.

* * *

There is some talk of asking the Exchange Directors to abolish the stock call. There was not a trade on call all this week and the calling of stocks at present is a farce.

* * *

Two letters were received from Jos. Chambers by the Badiraguato people this week. Mr. Chambers has been at the mine for some time. He was joined recently by the two experts sent from San Francisco. He is encouraged by the opinions expressed by them. It was his intention at the time of writing to start up the mill in a few days, for a test run on some ore from a spot which had not been worked—a cut which had been blocked up, but which Mr. Chambers had cleaned out.

Dr. Cassilly Surrenders.

Dr. Cassilly, for whom a warrant for embezzlement was taken out Wednesday evening, came to the Four Courts this morning and surrendered. Louis Spelbrink, the undertaker, went on his bond. Cassilly is accused of embezzling $1,990 from an estate for which he was agent or administrator.

THE only marriage license granted this morning was to Paul A. Herzog, residing at 2806 Dickson street, and Miss Julia A. Fields, residing at the same place.

REAL ESTATE.

Sales and Transfers of Interest Made To-Day—Purchasers and Prices.

A few good sales were made by the various agents to-day which shows that the local real estate boom is not altogether bottomless.

Keane & Grace report the sale of 50 feet, fronting on Westminster place near Sarah street, belonging to William Keane, which was purchased by Prof. Wm. H. Abbott for $1,250 cash, who bought the site for the purpose of building a large, handsome seminary, to cost $8,000 or $10,000, for the erection of which the Professor is now negotiating for the plans and specifications. The same gentleman also sold a lot of 60 feet front on the northwest corner of Ford and Cook avenues. The property belonged to P. F. Grace, who sold it to Clarence Lionberger, who will erect two commodious modern eight-room dwellings to cost about $3,000 each.

The property-holders, who were recently represented by Heath & Co. in the purchase of the triangular piece at the intersection of Lindell and McPherson avenues, were very fortunate in securing the strip as early as they did, as Mr. Heath had occasion yesterday to refuse an offer for it by a party who wanted it to use as a beer garden and summer resort.

Thos. Farrelly has just completed the sale of all his interest in block 4826, on the south side of Theodosia street, between Clara and Goodfellow avenues, at the rate of $5 per front foot, for the 150 feet which he owned there. The purchasers were Thomas Welch, lots 59 and 60, 50 feet front, for $250; Charles A. Johnson, lots 57 and 58, 50 feet front, for the same price; Wm. Barry, lots 55 and 56, 50 feet front for same price. The same gentleman, acting as the agent of Wm. Cavanaugh, purchased in June of this year 10 53-100 acres of ground on the west side of Union avenue, near Claggett avenue, which his principal has converted into a quarry. Mr. Balson, in the latter part of the same month secured an option on two acres of the same strip and the right to buy at $1,500 per acre, with a view of preventing the use of the ground for Mr. Cavanaugh's purposes. Day before yesterday Mr. Farrelly, by some very shrewd work, acquired for his principal the interests of Mr. Bolson, thereby giving Mr. Cavanaugh the control of a little over 12½ acres with all obstructions to the use of the property for the purposes mentioned removed.

Vallat & Vogel report the sale of a lot 25x130 on the north side of Arsenal street between Saina street and McNair avenue from Jacob J. Engel to August Rombach for $875. Also a lot of 50 feet front on the south side of Russell avenue between Oregon and Nebraska avenues from L. Cass Miller to J. H. Nies, the tailor, for the sum of $2,000 cash. Bought as an investment.

J. A. Duffy & Co. sold the house and lot No. 4463 Berlin avenue, having a front of thirty-six feet, for Mrs. E. Ryan. The purchaser was Thomas Brawnlee, who paid $1,600 for the property.

HANGING IN THE CELLAR.

How August Taubert Ended a Miserable Existence This Morning.

August Taubert, a German, 38 years of age, ended a miserable existence some time last night by hanging himself in the cellar of his house, No. 1206 Collins street. He was a married man and had a wife and four children, but had been a confirmed drunkard for three years past and did little toward their support. The place in which they live is an old tenement house occupied by a number of other families, and there the Tauberts dwelt in the most abject poverty. Perhaps the head of the family finally realized how worthless was the existence which he was leading, and this in all probability encouraged him in the undertaking which he so successfully carried through last night. His wife says he left his sleeping-room about 10 o'clock at night, and he was seen no more until Mrs. McMahon, who lives in the same house, entered the cellar at 5 o'clock this morning and found him hanging by a clothes line from a rafter, his knees touching the ground. He was quite dead. She summoned the neighbors, and George Masur, who also occupies apartments in the house, cut Taubert down. The body was taken to the Morgue, and the city will have to give it burial.

A BAD BLAZE.

Partial Destruction of an Oil Tank—One Man Seriously Burned.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 8.—Great excitement was created here this morning by an alarm of fire at the Oil Tank Line buildings. It was shortly before 9 o'clock that Henry Seibert, a machinist, was sent down in one of the cellars to repair a leak in one of the tanks. He carried an ordinary open lantern with which to look for the leak. Shortly afterward flames were seen leaping from the cellar and the unfortunate machinist rushed out covered with fire and his clothing burning all over. He was heard to exclaim, "The tank is on fire!" when he fell prostrate and has not since been able to communicate any information. In the meantime the alarm was given and the fire department was promptly on hand. The tank which had been fired was known to contain 2,000 gallons of oil, and was in close proximity to another holding an equal quantity of gasoline. Huge flames were issuing from every crevice of the cellar, and much terror prevailed lest at any moment an explosion would occur. The fire department proceeded to fill the cellar with water as such a fire could only be controlled by smothering the flames. In this they were finally successful and the flames extinguished. While a most dreadful catastrophe had been averted, it is not known how much oil was destroyed, but the damage is thought to be considerable. The unfortunate machinist is in a very precarious condition, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATORS.

Report on Secondary Education Discussed at This Morning's Session.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The National Council of Educators are in session again to-day. Very nearly the total membership is present, including State superintendents, city Superintendents, Presidents of Universities, Normal schools and colleges. D. B. Hagar is President. The Council this morning listened to the report of the committee on secondary education. The special topic was "The Relation of High Schools to Colleges," which was discussed by a large number of those present. Arrangements have been made to have a reception committee stationed at each depot from Monday, July 11, till Wednesday. The headquarters of the general Reception Committee is in the Exposition building. Assignments to hotels and boarding-houses will be made by this committee.

CITY PERSONALS.

Mrs. W. S. Kelley and son Edwin have gone to Mt. Vernon, Ill., to spend the summer.

Misses Alice and Ella Woerner are visiting Miss Anne Bates at her country home near Wentzville.

Dr. Louis Bauer states that he has not left the city for the Northern lakes, as reported, but that it is his son who has thus gone.

Mrs. John J. O'Connor left on Thursday for Louisville to remain a few weeks visiting relatives and friends at her old Kentucky home.

Mrs. Lawrence Harrigan and Mrs. M. E. Wheelan leave to-night for St. Paul and the Northern lakes, to be away for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Sol Cluett accompanied by her daughter, Miss Gertrude Maud and Master Arthur Cluett, have gone North to spend the summer, remaining some time in Chicago with her relatives.

Mrs. J. G. Grether, in company with her two daughters, the Misses Maggie and Amelia, and her little son Paul, start for San Diego, Cal., to-morrow night, where Mr. Grether has determined to permanently locate, provided the climate and surroundings prove satisfactory to his family.

Mrs. John T. Roberts of Warne avenue is convalescent after a dangerous illness. As soon as she is able to stand the journey she will leave for the military fort, D. A., Burrell, Wy., where she will visit for several months her brother and his wife who are now stationed there.

The Killing of Kreitling.

The Coroner this morning commenced an inquest on the body of Charles Kreitling, a Levee boarding-house keeper, who died at the City Hospital from the effects of injuries received at the hands of James Maloney on the 4th of July. The testimony showed that Maloney had annoyed a boy and had pinched his arm severely and brutally. Kreitling interfered and was cut by Maloney. The boy testified that the cutting was done then and there, while other witnesses state that it was not done for an hour after the trouble on the sidewalk over the boy. The inquest was laid over until 10 a. m. to-morrow to secure additional testimony on this point.

A BUSY DAY.

Judge Noonan Cleans Up a Big Docket This Morning.

James Sullivan, charged with petit larceny, failed to answer when his case was called in Judge Noonan's court this morning, and an attachment for $200 and costs was ordered to issue against Sandy Mix, his bondsman.

A motion for a new trial was overruled in the case of Aaron Black, fined $200 and costs for selling lottery tickets.

The case of grand larceny against Joseph Burns and Sylvester Powers was nolle prosequied as to the latter and Burns was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny and given a year in the Work-house. He stole a $50 gold watch and chain from J. S. Reed.

Joseph Grininger was fined $5 and costs for assaulting Rosa Mondaly.

Nancy Morgan was tried for stealing a pair of shoes valued at 75 cents from C. E. Hills; convicted and given three months in the Work-house.

Jacob Judkins was sent to jail for five days for embezzling $5 from the firm of Hodges & Rively.

John Carey and Ephraim Houston both had trials on charges of petit larceny, and were discharged.

The following cases were dismissed for want of prosecution: Henry Hardikoff and John Fleming, assault to kill, and James Halpin and George Smith, assault and battery.

The case of George Thompson, wife abandonment, was continued generally.

Nolle prosequies were entered in the city appeal case of John Courtney and the assault and battery case of A. Wichman.

THE OREGON SUIT.

Wabash Western Changes—The Southeastern Rates—Railroad News.

NEW YORK, July 8.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the suit of the Oregon & Transcontinental company against the Northern Pacific Railroad was laid over until the next motion day. The action is brought to restrain the defendant from building certain branch roads which it is claimed were perfected for the purpose of saddling the main line with debt and thereby defrauding the stockholders. The plaintiff is a large holder of Northern Pacific stock. Ex-Gov. Hoadley of Ohio, appeared for the Oregon & Transcontinental Company.

The Wabash Changes.

No further changes other than those announced in the POST-DISPATCH of yesterday have been made as far as is known here, by the Board of Directors of the Wabash Western Railway at their meeting in New York. Mr. James F. How, in addition to being Secretary and Treasurer, is Vice-President and Mr. Chas. M. Hays is General Manager. The division of duties has not been decided upon, or at least indicated as yet. The Board of Directors, instead of rolling two important offices in one, as is usually the case, has divided the offices, and by making Mr. How Vice-President has secured his ability and experience in the active conduct of the road and in guiding its policy, while Mr. Hays can attend to the details of the management, and thus the service of two men in the active management is obtained instead of one, and the burden is not so heavy as was formerly the case.

It is not thought likely that Mr. How will continue to have the active care of the office of Secretary and Treasurer, although what will be done about this is not known. It is probable that President Ashley or Vice-President Welles will come to St. Louis before final adjustment is made of the positions.

Southeastern Rates.

The freight representatives of St. Louis railroads doing business in the Southeast and their connections met at the Southern Hotel to-day for the purpose of discussing and, if possible, placing rates to that territory on a firmer and higher basis. In addition to local representatives there were General Freight Agent Morey of the Southern Division of the Illinois Central, General Freight Agent John M. Culp of the Louisville & Nashville, General Freight Agent A. J. Knapp of Mississippi & Tennessee, General Freight Agent W. J. Tinguard of the Nashville, Jackson & Columbus and Commercial Agent W. J. Young of the Illinois Central. After organizing and appointing committees the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the committees will meet and make up their reports.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

A G. A. R. Committee Goes to Madison, Wis., To-Night—Gossip.

To-night a committee representing the General Executive Committee having in charge the Grand Encampment, will leave for Madison, Wis., to consult with Gen. Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief. The duties of the committee are much simplified by the action of the President in refusing to come to St. Louis during the encampment. The committee consists of D. P. Grier, D. P. Dyer, Lloyd G. Harris, H. M. Pollard, S. W. Cobb and Bradley D. Lee.

The Women's Relief Corps of Ransom Post will give an excursion on the river Saturday evening. The members of Ransom Post have agreed to attend with their families, and there will doubtless be a jolly crowd on board the Chouteau when she leaves the foot of Locust street, at 5 o'clock.

A meeting of the colored citizens interested in the proposed G. A. R. reception was held at 709 North Seventh street last evening. It was decided to enlarge the Committee of Arrangements for the entertainment of colored visitors to the encampment.

G. A. R. Opinions.

NEW YORK, July 8.—At the Brooklyn City Hall to-day, the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Rooms were the scene of extended discussion of President Cleveland's letter recalling his acceptance of the St. Louis invitation. Some comrades of the G. A. R. said it was too bad anything had been said to offend Mr. Cleveland. Others thought the President's letter was not couched in friendly terms, and would not tend to mend matters. A few thought the department commander ought to rebuke the comrades who had slighted the President.

A Woman's Suicide.

Mrs. Lee C. Wallace, 50 years of age, who keeps a furnished-room house at No. 1119 Pine street, died suddenly some time last night or this morning, and according to the statement of her husband committed suicide. He found her dead in bed at 8:30 this morning. He says she was a very hard drinker and that last night she entered the room of C. M. Doud, one of her renters, and opening his valise took two grains of morphine from it. This drug she is supposed to have afterward swallowed with suicidal intent, and it is believed to have caused her death. The Coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest.

The Humane Society.

The report of the Humane Society for the week ending July 8, shows the following cases handled by the society: Beating and whipping, 6; overdriving, 1; driving when galled and lame, 13, driving when diseased, 1; general cruelty, 2. Of these, 7 were remedied without prosecution, 24 were warned, 8 animals were taken from work, 2 cases were convicted, and 2 animals were killed as unfit for use.

Dun vs. Dunn.

A petition for an injunction was filed at a late hour this afternoon in the Circuit Court by Robert G. Dun, Erastus Wiman, R. D. Douglas and A. J. King against L. Wynn, M. B. Dunn, Frank Fuller, J. L. Knowles and John W. Riddle to restrain them using the title of Dunn Collecting and Protective Union, Dunn Retailers' Collecting & Protective Union, etc.

PURE 18-Kt. gold WEDDING RINGS. Wedding invitations, the finest, lowest prices. Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co., cor. 4th & Locust.

LADY COLIN CAMPBELL.

A New and Not Very Attractive Picture of the Famous Woman.

London letter in the Philadelphia Record: A few evenings since I attended at the university a Shakespearean concert, where I heard, among others, Lady Colin Campbell sing. The music was as a rule execrable, but I would have endured even more in experimental singing to gratify my curiosity to see a person whose notoriety has overrun two worlds. She has a strong and good natural voice, but crude and entirely without cultivation. She is not at all vocally fitted to appear before a public whose artistic sense has been developed either empirically or by study. She would doubtless take either to the lyric stage or to the concert room if she could feel that she would have the proper preparation to sustain her when the novelty of the thing should have passed away. Her husband is a bankrupt, as insolvent proceedings show, and any means which would enable her to subsist independent of him, and also to provide for the rainy days, she would probably readily accept. I saw at Paris a photograph of her, which represented a beautiful woman—one as fair and as equal a representative of the brunette type as Langtry is of the blonde. As she stood upon the platform on the night in question, during the playing of a prelude by the pianist, she presented a notable figure—more than ordinarily tall, well-shaped, except that her imprudently praised waist is much too slender for the rest of her person. In the physiognomy of figure—this is Bulwer's phrase—that was the one defect quarreling with the other parts of her person. She was audaciously self-possessed, as if her previous life had been flawless, and looked over her audience with an easy stare of conceit which indeed shocked me. Whether it was the composure rank is supposed to have superior claims to, whether the contempt that rank too often expresses for all inferior degrees, or whether the confidence springing from a heart at ease with itself, I will not venture to say. But I, who during all the trial gave her many unexpressed sympathies, and in many a silent mood there slipped from me unuttered prayers for her safe deliverance, even I was disappointed. There she stood, under the fire of a full audience amphitheatrically seated, without any abashedness whatever, composed as could be, and once recognizing some one in front of her.

She was dressed in a striped black satin, fitting her so exquisitely that one would have sworn she had been melted and poured into it, garnished with passementerie, open sleeves, high and banded at the neck, and a gauzed window in front, through whose open reticulation I saw the throbbing fullness of her white bosom. Her hair is black, somewhat coarse in texture, and over her forehead it hung in short curls, but not of conspicuous abundance. Her bright brown eyes and the curved jet eyebrows are the features which give the largest beauty to her almost swarthy face, and yet, mingling with the lustrous light of the former there is an eclat which is either heroism or deviltry, I cannot say which. At one moment they fascinated and then repelled me. That very opposition, that Dr. Jekyll one instant and Mr. Hyde the next, the alternating besetment by angel and demon, has bothered and bewildered me ever since, as it bothered and bewildered me at the time. Going down her face you find an inappropriate nose, broadened at base and a little turned at point, as if drawn into a constant contemplation of the double life of the eyes. The mouth is rather large, with lips of a sensuous fullness, but the exterior lines of face and head are symmetrical along all their length. When she had finished her song she descended from the platform and sat so near that the folds of her dress touched me. She dropped her fan and smelling-bottle, and when I restored them to her she thanked me with a pretty grace. She has walked over the heated plowshares, but exteriorly there is no burn or wound. I will not presume to enter, foro conscientiæ to measure the effects of that trial and its indecent disclosures; but I find that in private life, the juries who sit upon her condemn her. For him, her husband, there is expressed a scorn which charitably consigns him to limbo instead of to the hell lying near.

A GIRL COW-BOY.

A Woman Who Has Only One Dress—A Strange Creature.

From the St. Paul Globe.

She had on a pair of pants which bagged at the knees, blue sailor shirt and a pair of suspenders completed her costume. Her tanned face was masculine in its expression and her thick, coarse hair was cut closely, a la pompadour, leaving a ridge which stood up straight, giving her a startled appearance. A man's straw hat, which she carried, was the remaining article of her apparel.

Capt. Bill Bosworth of the East Side Station led this rare captive forward and explained, "She's been herding cattle on the East Side, and Louis Arneaux, a farmer, complained against her. I went out to get her, when she made for her pony, but I got her before she could mount."

"Annie Linstrom, charged with masquerading in male attire," called out a consumptive clerk, whose head was just visible above the box in which he stood.

Then the creature, who was apparently 25 years old and weighed about 150 pounds, opened her mouth and her voice betrayed her sex for the first time. "Judge," she said, "I wear men's clothes when herding so as to get around. If I wore women's clothes I'd be bothered all the time. I never go on the streets without a dress, but I did this time, because the only dress I've got was in North Minneapolis."

Judge Mahoney, who remembered the time when it took half the police of the South Minneapolis Station to arrest Annie upon a previous occasion when she was drunk, said, sharply: "This is the second time you have been here for this offense. You must wear the garments of your sex or be punished. Your sentence is twenty days at the Work-house."

A Prince in a Blouse.

From the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

A foreign Prince staying in Paris made a heavy bet with a member of the Imperial Club, that he—the Prince—would in the course of the next two hours be arrested by the police without committing any offense or provoking the authorities in any fashion. The way he won his wager was by dressing himself in a tattered old blouse, a pair of moldy boots full of holes and a disreputable burlesque of a hat. Thus attired he walked up to one of the most aristocratic cafes in Paris, and, seating himself at a table, called for a cup of chocolate. The waiter, as was only natural, did not care about serving so suspicious looking a customer before he was assured that payment would be forthcoming, so he told the Prince that he must pay in advance. Upon this his Highness pulled a bundle of bank notes out of his pocket, and picking out one of considerable value, told him to take the price of the chocolate out of it and bring back the change. The man immediately went in search of the proprietor of the cafe, who, when he heard the facts of the case, ordered the chocolate served and at the same time sent to the nearest police station for a sergent de ville. The Prince was, of course, arrested and taken before a Commissary of Police. He announced his rank and told his reasons for assuming such an unprincely costume. The authorities were obdurate at first, but finally they consented to send the Prince under escort to the Imperial Club, where the gentleman with whom the bet had been made proved his identity and paid his highness the money he had fairly won.

There Will Be a Perfect Stampede

—TO—

McARTHUR'S

GREAT SPECIAL SATURDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT'S SALES, TO-MORROW AND TO-MORROW NIGHT.

WHY?

Because this is clearing-up month. We have gone over our stock and made SWEEPING REDUCTIONS. Besides, we have made some big SPOT CASH deals, and the prices at which we will sell these goods will be the next thing to giving them away.

ATTENTION NOW TO WHAT WE SAY ON PRICES.

Another Spot Cash Hosiery Deal.

Will sell out this lot of Ladies', Men's and Children's Hose, in great variety of styles, at

5c Per Pair.

Sold everywhere else at 10c.

Also at 7½c per pair, and sold all over at 12½c.

Also at 10c per pair; such goods as are sold everywhere at 15c and 20c.

The above are all domestic.

Now for imported goods. Children's full regular made go in this sale, solid and fancy, at 10c, 12½c and 15c per pair; regular price, 15c, 20c and 25c. Ladies' fancy and solid ingrain will go in this special sale at 15c, 20c and 25c per pair; regular prices, 20c, 25c and 35c. Very finest goods made, at 35c; regular 50c and 65c goods.

Lisle Thread, solid and fancy, will be sold at 35c per pair, regular prices 50 and 75c.

Gents' solid and fancy, full regular made, will go at 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c; regular prices, 20c, 25c and 35c.

This is better than all the good chances we have ever given, and we have given you some good chances to buy hose cheap.

Spot Cash Deal in Underwear.

Ladies' Vests will go at 20c, 25c and 35c; regular prices 25c, 35c and 50c.

Gents' Undershirts will be sold at 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c; regular prices 20c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Drill Drawers, brown, at 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c; sold everywhere at 25c, 35c and 50c.

Bleached Drill Drawers at 20c, 25c and 35c per pair, and sold all over at 25c, 35c and 50c.

We continue our unlaundered shirt sale; you can still get some at 20c, 25c, 43c, 50c, 65c and 75c each; such prices nowhere else.

The Man of Toil

can buy a good Cheviot Overshirt at 21c, 35c, and a regular Iron-clad at 50c. They are sold all over at 35c, 50c and 75c. They were bought for spot cash from a manufacturer needing ready money, and we got them cheap and will sell them cheap.

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN.

In Laundered Percale Shirts, choice at 50c each; regular price $1 and $1.25; also unlaundered navy blue Penang shirts at 50c each. Sold regularly at $1.

PARASOLS.

We have cut the very life blood out of these goods. We are ashamed to quote the prices.

If you need a Parasol, just come and see them, and you will get a surprise.

You will get our usual low prices of Ladies' Muslin Underwear at less than cost to make. But see bargains in

CORSETS.

A regular full-boned $1 Corset goes at 50c.

A regular genuine whalebone Corset, regular price $1.25, goes at 69c.

GLOVES — MITTS.

Fabric gloves at 5c and 10c per pair; worth 15c and 20c.

Black Silk Lace Mitts at 15c per pair; regular price 25c.

LADIES' LINEN COLLARS.

Big drive. They go at 2½c and 5c each; regular prices 5c to 15c each.

A thousand and one things more we cannot mention are on sale as bargains. It will pay you to come and see. You can always pick up a bargain. Our stock is equal to any down-town store in variety, and prices always lower by a good deal.

Store open till 10 o'clock Saturday night.

W. I. McARTHUR,

1520, 1522, 1524 and 1526 Franklin Av.

THE FARMER'S LOT.

It Is Not a Happy One as It Appears to the Western Mind.

From the Des Moines (Io.) Leader.

Records of lunatic asylums show that the percentage of farmers and their wives who go insane is greater than those engaged in any other business. Considerable effort is made to account for the fact. The Leader desires to offer a suggestion or two, which may or may not be new to the other students of the subject.

1. The farmers in this country and in most civilized countries are generally business managers and not mere wage workers. They have not only to work hard, but also to manage a certain amount of capital. This is true whether they rent or own their farms. In most other occupations requiring management the manager does little else but manage. Hence he does not have to worry about his business affairs when he is already worn out with hard work. His employes have plenty of hard work, but no worry to speak of. They lay down their cares when they lay down their tools, and the tools are the heaviest. The farmer, on the other hand, has to endure both work and worry. And it takes a good deal of worry to make farming a success. If it isn't a success, why, that is enough to worry anybody; for, small as his capital may be, it is all the farmer has. It is all that stands between him and penury. The smaller it is the keener the management required to make it support him and his family.

2. The farmer's life is a lonely one. The prisoner in his cell is not more effectually barred from human speech than is the farmer at his plow. Year after year he plows the same fields and paces the same prison yard, amid the same scenes. There is no hum of machinery or rattle of streets to drown his thoughts. They keep gnawing away at his brain, wearing out the precious tissue, and wearing it in the same old grooves. In silence and solitude so dense that they can be felt, engaged at work which cannot begin to fully occupy his thoughts, he cannot help but think, and of course he can think only of things that have come within the range of his observation and reading. It is where these are limited that the danger is greatest. When not at work the farmer has as a rule a quite lonely time. His rigid notions of morality prevent his relieving his mind by those amusements which all classes of city people indulge in—often to their own salvation. It is an old saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and some of the most wholesome city amusements are not possible in the country.

3. The diet of most farmers is not conducive to good mental health. This is partly their own fault. All Iowa farmers might, without additional expense, live better than town people do. They could have a greater variety of better and fresher vegetables, and also, if they own their farms, of fruit. Fresh beef might be too expensive for them, but if they had all the vegetable food they could easily raise they would need but little meat of any kind, and their fat pork would not hurt them. This variety would help them in two ways. It would make meal time happier and more of a relief from the work-a-day dullness, and it would make them physically and mentally healthier. But, of course, the farmer's poverty shuts him off from some of the dietary luxuries of town life. Still most of these luxuries come from the farm. Think of the chickens and turkeys and the hundred other dainties which farmers raise only to sell.

Queen Natalie at Kischineff.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Queen Natalie of Servia's visit to Russia has been marked by great enthusiasm on the part of the Russian population, and the following account of her reception at Kischineff gives a pretty picture of the fair sovereign: "The reception of Queen Natalie at Kischineff," writes a Northern contemporary, "was very friendly. Long before her arrival preparations had been made by the inhabitants, and on the day of her arrival the streets were crowded with spectators awaiting the royal visitor. In one of the finest streets of Kischineff stands a splendid mansion, formerly belonging to the late Col. Keschko, father of the Queen, and now inhabited by her two sisters. The house is situated in a garden almost smothered in beautiful plants and flowers. The Queen, as well as her sisters, are passionately fond of flowers, and the former has done much to improve the garden. The inhabitants of Kischineff are naturally very proud of the Queen of Servia, and all kinds of anecdotes are told about her. Once she is said to have rescued a little girl at Belgrade out of the very teeth of a mad dog. The Russian medical men at Kischineff who were in Servia during the Russo-Bulgarian war say that the Queen was day and night to be found at the hospitals, and that she never shrank from approaching even the worst invalid. Deeply touched by the sight of her old home the Queen left her carriage at her recent visit with tears in her eyes, and even little Sasha, the Crown Prince, whose education is left entirely in the Queen's hands, seemed touched by the sight of his mother's former home. The Governor and the magistrates of the town received the Queen at the station and offered her the customary bread and salt, the public meanwhile breaking out in loud and enthusiastic cheers."

AN OFFICIAL FISH STORY.

How a Man Was Killed by a SwordFish.

From the Washington Star.

A bulletin of the United States Fish Commission just issued gives the following account, as described in a letter to Prof. Baird, of the killing of a man by a swordfish:

"The schooner Venus is a small vessel of about twelve tons, owned and commanded by Franklin D. Langsford of Lanesville, Mass., with a crew of three men, engaged in the general fisheries off the coast of Massachusetts. On Monday morning, August 9, Capt. Langsford sailed from home in pursuit of swordfish. About 11 a. m. when eight miles northeast from Halibut point, in Ipswich bay, a fish was seen. The Captain, with one man, taking a dory, gave chase, and soon harpooned the fish, throwing over a buoy with a line attached to the harpoon, after which the fish was left and they returned to the vessel for dinner. About an hour later the Captain, with one man, again took his dory and went out to secure the fish. Picking up the buoy, Capt. Langsford took hold of the line, pulling his boat toward the swordfish, which was quite large and not badly wounded. The line was taut as the boat slowly neared the fish, which the Captain intended to lance and thus kill it. When near the fish, but too far away to reach it with the lance, it quickly turned and rushed at and under the boat, thrusting its sword up through the bottom of the boat twenty-three inches. As the fish turned and rushed toward the boat the line was suddenly slacked, causing the Captain to fall over on his back; and while he was in the act of rising the sword came piercing through the boat and into his body. At this time another swordfish was in sight near by, and the Captain, excited and anxious to secure both, raised himself up, not knowing that he was wounded. Seeing the sword, he seized it, exclaiming, 'We've got him, anyway!' He lay in the bottom of the dory, holding fast to the sword until his vessel came alongside, while the fish, being under the boat, could not be reached. Soon the Captain said, 'I think I am hurt, and quite badly.' When the vessel arrived he went on board, took a few steps, and fell, never rising again. The boat and fish were soon hoisted on board, when the sword was chopped off to free the boat, and the fish was killed on the deck of the vessel. The fish weighed 245 pounds after its head and tail were cut off and the viscera rsmoved; when alive it weighed something over 300 poundr. Capt. Langsford survived the injury about three days, dying on Thursday, August 12, of peritonitis. The sword has been deposited in the United States National Museum."

Where Everybody Carries a Baby or So.

Tokio Letter in Buffalo Times.

Like China, the principal produce of Japan is children—a very great variety indeed it does produce, too? They are of all patterns, very numerous, and almost always very small. It really seems to a foreigner that every boy and girl in Japan that is big enough to carry a baby has one of them strapped on her or his back. It is often hard to say which of the two is the younger baby, the one being carried or the one carrying, they are both so small. But the carrying of these babies is not limited to the older children entirely. Fully one-half, if not more, of all the women seen about the streets or houses, are also carrying babies on their backs. They carry them thus in the street, in the temples, in the stores. Everywhere you are confronted with a cheerful pair of faces, one behind the other, loitering about the amusement of both—often at work, too—often visiting friends. But this ever-present baby is like its parents, very quiet and contented, now and anon cooing and dozing.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, July 8, 1887.

LOCAL TIME.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.
5:59 a. m.	29.94	74.0	66	SE	4	Clear.
1:59 p. m.	29.85	87.0	68	SE	4	Fair.
Means	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Minimum temperature, 70.0.
Maximum temperature, 88.0.
River, 16.4; fall, 0.4.

G. A. W[illegible],
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.,

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$8 00
Six months	4 00
Three months	2 00
One month	65
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms	501
Business Office	558

London Office, 33 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1887.

Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months can have the POST-DISPATCH *mailed to them at regular rates by notifying the carrier or by leaving their address at the office of the* POST-DISPATCH, *515 and 517 Market street.*

The indications for twenty-four hours, commencing at 3 p. m. to-day, for Missouri are: Local rains; winds generally southerly; stationary temperature.

THE POST-DISPATCH, which was the first to give the public the new railroad law of the State is now the first to give the public the new Sunday law as defined by Judge NOONAN.

THE local weather observer has received instructions to make new arrangements for taking the temperature of the Court-house dome. In order to do the fair thing by St. Louis the Government should establish a branch observing station in the attic of a convenient ice-house. The country pays over a million dollars for these weather observations and it ought to get the worth of its money.

THE electric motor for street-cars has become almost as familiar a symbol of hope deferred as the Keeley motor itself. But again it is announced that complete success has been achieved at last, and that a street car will be running this week in Philadelphia, propelled by a ten-horse power electric motor, at a total operating expense for power of $1.60 for sixteen hours, running over any grades or curves practicable for horse cars, under better control than horse cars, and at any rate of speed from one to ten miles per hour. It works with a storage battery, out of sight, perfectly safe, without noise, jerk or vibration, and the alarm bells, the signals and the lighting are all automatically performed by electricity.

WE ARE so much accustomed to hear of the superiority of police and government in all the large cities of Europe that incidents like that of the arrest and persecution of Miss CASS lead us to ask whether we have not been imposed upon. The revelations of the condition of the streets of London at night, of the degraded and repulsive forms of vice which are given possession of the chief central thoroughfares are a confession of a barbarism which has no parallel in this country, and which would not be permitted to exist in this country. Yet while every slight evidence of misgovernment in an American city is brought to light we seldom hear of this continuous and unrestrained defiance of decency and good order which lingers in the heart of London.

THIS Editor HALSTEAD of Cincinnati who is still fighting the war with unabated fury must be the same Editor HALSTEAD who contributed a tribute to the "Beecher Memorial" in which he writes, "and he "did not flinch, from his boyhood until "the day when he was stricken by the "wing of the angel of death." This rhetorical figure of the angel of death going around and striking people with its wing is quite neat, but Editor HALSTEAD's rhetoric is rich in such possibilities. He continues: "I may here recite the lines "of LONGFELLOW on the death of HAW"THORNE." Nobody but Editor HALSTEAD would think of a recitation in manuscript; perhaps he recited on a type-writer. It would be dreadful to think of Editor HALSTEAD slaughtering his enemies as mercilessly as he has slaughtered the English language.

IN the closing remarks of his decision Judge NOONAN takes care to inform the Police Commissioners very distinctly that they have plenty of law for closing on Sunday all the places where distilled beverages are sold. When he decided in favor of Sunday beer several years ago, that decision was seized upon as an excuse for permitting 2,000 whisky shops to keep open on Sunday in violation of law, and his present decision may be utilized in the same way. But if any such use be made of it, such action will plainly imply, as it has for thirty years past, that beer-selling on Sunday has to be protected by law from the hostility of the police authorities, while they permit whisky to be sold on Sunday contrary to law. Of course we know that the desire of the Commissioners is simply to enforce the law as far as practicable, and we disclaim any imputation upon their motives or sincerity. But if they take Counselor BELL's position that they ought to suspend the enforcement of the law against whisky-selling on Sunday, merely because there is no law under which they can stop beer-selling on Sunday, they will usurp an authority which is not conferred on them by law, and the policy of such a course will be hard to defend, if not utterly defenseless.

SUNDAY BEER.

In the case of JOS. SCHNAIDER, arrested for selling beer on Sunday, the defendant has been discharged as was generally anticipated.

Judge NOONAN's decision reaches the conclusion that the act of 1857 operated as a repeal of the general law of the State with reference to the Sunday sale in St. Louis of beverages other than distilled liquors, and substituted for it the ordinances enacted in pursuance of the act of 1857. He further holds that the repeal of the repealing act left those ordinances in force, because the Legislature has failed to provide expressly that the general law of the State shall again apply in full vigor to the sale of beverages other than distilled liquors in St. Louis.

His position seems to be well fortified by Supreme Court decisions ruling on the same points, provided his premise is sound with reference to the repeal of the general law. In the De Bar case, cited by him, the Supreme Court held on the same grounds that the general law of the State could be reimposed on St. Louis by express provision only, and that tribunal would have to reverse itself to decide otherwise now. It might hold, however, that the act of 1857 was not a repeal of the general law, but only a gracious exemption of St. Louis from a part of its provisions, pending the continuance of the act of 1857, and that therefore the repeal of the latter put an end to the suspension of the general law and to the exemption of St. Louis.

Whether the question can be carried to the Supreme Court or what its decision will be remains to be seen. In the meantime Judge NOONAN's decision, until it shall be overruled, authorizes the sale on Sunday of beverages other than distilled liquors, and leaves the Police Commissioners with nothing to do but stop the sale of distilled liquors and all other sales that are not specially excepted, by the city ordinances under the act of 1857, from the operation of the statutes of Missouri.

IT appears that since the enactment of the interstate commerce law, United States judges are no longer provided with free passes, and one of the first fruits of this change is the refusal of Judge STEPHEN J. FIELD of the United States Supreme Court to attach his signature to the contract on the back of a transportation ticket. This is the first time a railroad company has learned from such high judicial authority that it must serve the public without imposing its own conditions. The common law protected the patrons of common carriers only where there was no contract. In the absence of regulating statutes the railroads easily evaded the common law rules by imposing their own conditions, making every fare ticket or bill of lading a contract. But now Judge Field has told them that the conditions of railroad service are regulated by statute, and that they cannot impose extra legal conditions on persons demanding service of them. He demanded transportation service, tendered the price and refused to sign a conditioned ticket, and the company's agent prudently gave him an unsigned ticket. The law has abolished freedom of contract and substituted the rule of equal rights and reasonable compensation in all dealings between common carriers and their patrons. Judge FIELD stood on his rights under the law, and in refusing to convert an ordinary ticket into a contract has given an interpretation of the law which the public generally will not be slow to adopt.

EDITOR ROSEWATER of the Omaha Bee, testifying before the Pacific Railroad Commission, said that the principal business of a Union Pacific lobbyist in Nebraska is to drink whisky, tell vile stories and guide legislators to immoral houses. But he connected many stories of public corruption with the name of J. M. THURSTON, Assistant Attorney of the U. P. Company. Strange to say, that respectable corporation and its most respectable Boston figure-head, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, were utterly unable to produce Mr. THURSTON as a witness to vindicate their methods and to rebut the testimony of the accusing witnesses. The Commission called for him again and again, but could not get service on him, and the company pretended that it was not responsible for his mysterious disappearance and had not influence enough to prevail on him to materialize as a witness in its behalf.

THE Missouri Supreme Court has certified an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from its decision, in the case of CAREY vs. ANDRIANO, that the latter, coming to the United States at the age of 17 with his father, was made a naturalized citizen by the naturalization of his father. That such is the law of the land has been settled by so many decisions, running in unbroken current through so many years that the whole country would be amazed if the United States Supreme Court should now overrule a long line of United States Court decisions and State Supreme Court decisions and sustain that of the one solitary County Court Judge who refused to follow them. The county luminary in this case was so eager to give the office of Sheriff to a Democratic candidate who was beaten 500 votes, that he not only overruled all these authoritative decisions on the subject of naturalization, and rejected the official construction of the law by that great Democratic authority, Attorney-General BLACK, but even overruled another settled point of law by holding that votes cast for an ineligible candidate could not be counted against a candidate who was rejected by a majority of 500. As nothing less than a decision of the very point at issue by the very highest tribunal will ever suppress this St. Joseph jurist, it is well that the State Supreme Court has kindly helped to put him in the way of being sat upon also by the silk-gowned court of last resort.

Conkling in Chicago.

From the Chicago News.

Candidates for the Presidency in 1888 are sprouting lightning-rods in every direction, and Roscoe Conkling is in Chicago on legal business, and affirmatively refuses to read, think or talk politics.

And yet Mr. Conkling's mind is not quite a blank upon the subject. He has heard incidentally that John Sherman recently visited Illinois and hung out a boom in Springfield. This led Mr. Conkling to remark: "I have noticed that they are all resolved to be out in good season this time, so that none will get left."

Then Mr. Conkling's eyes sought the ceiling as if trying to read there some solution of the problem of how Blaine, Sherman, Allison, Evarts, etc., could all be candidates and neither Blaine, Sherman, Allison nor Evarts get left.

"It is the early bird," he mused, "you know [and then, as if reflecting that the proverb had received many severe setbacks in politics, he concluded it to suit his experience with] that has the first chance to grub."

Evidently Mr. Conkling thought there was considerable early grubbing going on in the political field of 1888, and the Democratic frost of 1884 not yet out of the ground.

Casual reference to Senator Allison by the Daily News reporter caused Mr. Conkling, with an uplifting of his gray eyebrows, to ask: "He is a candidate, too?" Being answered in the affirmative, he looked straight before him, and as a man out of politics speaking concerning something of which he knew nothing and cared less, remarked: "They are all seeking the greatest good for the greatest number. The greatest number, you know, is the number one."

An Extra Session.

From the Boston Herald.

Considering the disagreeable consequences that may come to the business interests of this country if a large and increasing surplus of revenue is allowed to accumulate in the National Treasury, it seems to us that it would be no more than prudent to have an extra session of Congress called early in the fall, to deal specially with revenue questions. The Congress that is next to assemble will have, as preliminary work, to elect a Speaker of the House of Representatives, and new committees will then have to be appointed. For this reason, if the opening of the session be delayed until the regular time in December, it will be well into January before the Committee of Ways and Means will be ready to report, and it is hardly necessary to say that any report made will be followed by weeks of debate before final action is taken. Thus, in the regular course of events, the surplus in the treasury will go on accumulating until March or April, even supposing that new tariff and internal revenue laws were made and were given immediate effect, which, considering possible derangements in business, is hardly likely to be the case. The advantage of an extra session would consist in gaining two months of time, and if these two months could be specially devoted to the consideration of revenue, to the exclusion of other subjects, the gain secured would be even greater in point of time. Under any circumstances, the result of present conditions will be the accumulation in the treasury of many millions of dollars, to form the basis of future extravagant propositions.

Manners Fifty Years Ago.

From the London Standard.

Fifty years ago almost everybody drank, and the majority of people got drunk. To get tipsy at table was so general that it was not regarded as disreputable, and very frequently the gentlemen were so far gone that they prudently declined to join the ladies. In the "Pickwick Papers," which describe a period not far from that during which the Queen ascended the throne, not only the elder Weller and Mr. Stiggins got tipsy, but Mr. Pickwick, a distinguished virtuoso, and Squire Wardle, a country gentleman and justice of the peace, did so without any one thinking their conduct in the slightest degree offensive. People sat down to heavy dinners at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and when 5 was fixed as the fashionable hour, good conservatives declined to budge. As for 7:30, 8 and 8:30, it required a long struggle to bring about this change, and a still more severe fight before huge suppers and much punch ceased to be strict social observances. In one famous university there was a "Nine-Tumbler Club," into which no man was eligible for admission until he had drunk nine glasses of hot whisky and water, and could then say "Biblical criticism" with a reasonably clear articulation. Even Lord Campbell, though opposed to "the habitual soaking of port wine or whisky punch," expresses himself in his autobiography favorably toward "an occasional booze," as having "a tendency to excite the faculties, to warm the affections, to improve the manners and to form the character of youth."

Praying for Rain.

From the Springfield Republican.

The Illinois farmers who assembled in numbers the other day and prayed for rain were of course sound in their attitude of penitence and humility, if that was their real frame of mind. But if they entered into the affair as a commercial enterprise—so much rain for so much belated prayer—it is a question whether it would not have been a better scheme to put their hands in their pockets and invest in powder enough for a salute of 100 guns—in honor say of the same being to whom the prayers were addressed. That would show an encouraging disposition to co-operate with divine power. When the showers all "go over" for a great succession of days in great hardness of heart, a good cannonade is an excellent thing to break the stiffness of drouth. It is a well-known fact that a Fourth of July celebration generally brings down a shower before the day is over, and great battles are almost always followed by heavy rains.

A Played-Out Issue.

From the New York Evening Post.

In short, it is already evident that the battle-flag issue is "played out." So far from keeping over into 1888, it is already spoiling on the hands of its owners. Fairchild has only succeeded in getting himself laughed at as a man who does not succeed as a paralyzer; Foraker and Tuttle are pelted with cries of "Give us a rest," and even the bloody-shirt organs have recognized the folly of trying to "keep up the racket." All hands of them confess with disgust, what every patriotic man perceives with joy, that the nation is now so thoroughly united that the two sections cannot again be arrayed against each other, and that the bloody shirt has finally been disposed of. It is a great thing to have this demonstrated, and nothing could so thoroughly have demonstrated it as this incident of the battle-flags. For this reason, mistake though it was to have issued the original order, it is well that it was made, since its effect has been to bury the sectional issue too deep for political body-snatchers ever to resurrect it.

A Felonious Income.

From the Courier-Journal.

"In peace you draw the blood of war." This sentiment of one of the Jewish prophets fits rather neatly to the war tariff income of 1886-87, which amounted to $218,000,000, and was the largest tariff income ever collected in any previous year except 1882. The receipts of customs in the four years following the war averaged $175,000,000. In the four years 1875-79 they averaged $138,000,000. In 1877-78 they amounted to $130,000,000 round numbers each year. And still they tell us that we must not meddle with the tariff in legislating out of existence that shameful surplus revenue of $110,000,000 a year and locked up out of the reach of trade. The public interest is now $45,000,000, against $143,000,000 in 1868 and $163,000,000 in 1874, but as the fixed charges decrease the felonious income increases. So the demagogues seek to create a vent in pension steals and other extravagancies.

Missouri's New Railroad Law.

From the Kansas City Times.

The solemn truth is that the law—at least what is good in it—was passed by a mere scratch. It has some good, but it is not what the Democratic party wished to give the people. It may prove equal to the occasion. Every citizen will hope so, for none of us wish to ever see another such legislative session of clumsy wrangling, narrow, interlocking prejudices and incomprehensible disorganization. But if it sits very lightly on the railroads, and if the railroad managers coerce the Commissioners instead of being coerced, there should be no great disappointment. As the Times has already said, the success of its operations depends more upon the demeanor of the roads than upon the strength of the law.

A Very Narrow-Gauge River.

From the San Francisco Alta.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Sawyer discharged thirty detained Chinese from custody and remanded one. This unfortunate claimed to have acquired a residence in New Orleans, but when he described the Mississippi as "about ten feet wide," the judge gasped and the fellow's attorney surrendered the case, saying that no patriotic American could defend a man who would talk like that about our mighty river.

The Swamp Angel Banquet.

From the Kansas City Times.

The Times is glad that Dr. Richardson repressed his desire to mash Senator Downing's mouth, as stated by the Globe-Democrat. The effort could only have been attended by deplorable results. But after all it was merely a little railroad quarrel, brought about by Judge Trimble's injudicious banquet. It would have been more to the credit of all parties concerned if they had mashed that banquet in the mouth.

The Pension List.

From the Detroit Free Press.

When one comes to figure up the number of killed and wounded on the Federal side during the war, and add to the list those receiving pensions for being disabled, he must wonder how on earth Lee was forced into a surrender. There could not have been over ten perfectly sound men to a company in any Federal army.

MEN OF MARK.

EX-SENATOR MAHONE will never talk about the war of the Rebellion if he can help it.

MR. BERESFORD-HOPE is regaining health, but will probably never reappear in public life.

WHAT'S left of the lemonade, gingerbread, fire-cracker, toy pistol and small boy will now take a rest.

GOV. LOUNSBURY of Connecticut dreads "military days" because his sword will get tangled with his legs.

OVER forty tramps have applied to the Chicago police since the wheat panic to be sent to the Bridewell on long sentences.

W. W. CORCORAN is slowly growing stronger at Deer Park, but he will in all probability never walk again. His mental faculties are as vigorous as ever.

WILL CARLETON, the farm balladist, who has just been elected trustee of the Hillsdale (Mich.) College, says that no poet makes a good schoolmaster.

FRANCIS RONDO, the Wisconsin pioneer, who died last week at Fond du Lac, aged more than 100 years, is said to have left 454 descendants in three generations.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS will return from Europe in September, and the colored people of Washington are making arrangements to give him a rousing reception.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, the Boston poet, is suffering from nervous prostration, and has been obliged, in consequence, to cancel a number of engagements to lecture.

DUKE CHARLES THEODORE of Bavaria, brother of the Empress of Austria, during a recent brief stay at Meran, made no less than 220 successful operations at the Eye Infirmary of that town.

MR. C. A. BUCKLEY, the Democratic "boss" of San Francisco, will leave England for home this week. The final decision of the eminent oculists he has consulted leaves little hope of the restoration of his sight.

SENATOR HEARST says of San Francisco: "After traveling all over the United States, and going into nearly every important city, I give you my word that no city a quarter the size of this [except perhaps New Orleans] is so far behind in the way of improvements."

TWO villagers in the west of England clubbed together and bought a hearse as a public memorial for the Queen's jubilee. It was done in good faith, but the gruesome object was considered a trifle out of place in the procession, and the testimonial was quietly returned to the donors.

FELIX PYAT is a candidate for the vacant seat in the French Senate for the Department of the Cher. "I shall enter the Senate," he writes, "as a cartridge of dynamite, to blow up if I can that obstruction to the Republic, and reduce the Luxembourg to the level of the Tuilleries."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND takes no regular exercise. The reports that he had bought Indian clubs, dumb-bells, rubber straps, etc., which were current some time ago, were entirely without foundation. The only exercise he gets is at Oak View, were he tramps about for an hour or more whenever he drives out there.

EVER since the time of George Washington a Howard Fox has been United States Consul at Falmouth, England. The present occupant of the position was commissioned by President Grant in 1871. The Fox family is English, and they cling to the office with true British conservatism. There is no salary attached to the position and the fees are about £40 annually. The Consul always spends more than that entertaining Americans.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

THE Empress Eugenie is going to Holland for the remainder of July.

THE favorite pin and brooch of the Parisian woman is ornamented with one or several dogs' heads.

MRS. LANGTRY helped the American eagle to scream by reciting a patriotic poem in San Francisco on the Fourth.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN is spending a week in Chicago. She appears to be in good health, though showing the effects of her great bereavement.

IT was the wife of a member of the Wisconsin Legislature who reached the summit of Mount Washington to declare that "the accent quite took her breath away."

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER has been drawing good houses at the Gaiety Theatre since the first night of her second engagement in London. In spite of the weakness of the play, the audiences have been enthusiastic.

IT is said that few debutantes have made a more decided success in London than Miss Amelia Groll of Cleveland, Ohio. When she appeared at Drury Lane recently as Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust," she carried the audience by storm.

FOUR young women who have had their expenses paid at Wellesley College for four years past with the expectation that they were to go out as foreign missionaries, will not be allowed to go as it has been discovered after graduation that they believe in probation after death.

MISS POOLE, daughter of the distinguished librarian, whose index has added greatly to the value of periodical literature, sailed on June 25, as missionary to Japan in company with Miss M. Louise Graves of Springfield, Mass. Both are graduates of Wellesley College.

SPEAKING of Mrs. Logan's ill-advised newspaper work and of the controversy she has entered into about the guard at her husband's grave, Emma Janes says: "Let us judge her tenderly, and hope and pray that she may as soon as possible come out of this phase of her grief, so deprecated by well-balanced minds."

WALTER MURRAY GIBSON, Premier of the Hawaiian Kingdom, is a man over 70 years of age but hale and vigorous. Miss Howard St. Clair, a handsome California book agent, claims that the Premier has failed to keep a promise of marriage, and that the sum of $100,000 will just about quiet the throbbings of her more or less broken heart.

THERE arrived in San Francisco a few days ago from Japan a tall, aristocratic woman clad in black flowing robes bound at the waist by a broad leather belt. She proved to be Sister Olga, a missionary of the Greek Church in Japan. She is the Countess Olga Pontatine, member of a noble Russian family. Some years ago she was in attendance on the Czarina of Russia, but finally entered a religious order.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is failing rapidly. The brilliant intellect which conceived the immortal tale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is perceptibly shattered. The death of Prof. Stowe has added years to the appearance of his lonely wife, and she has lost entirely her vigor and enthusiasm. In her modest little house in Hartford she awaits listlessly the end of her busy life. Sadly she said a few days ago to a friend: "No; I write no more. I have done, I have done, I have done."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SAM.—Yes, B has a right to bet on the pot, although he has passed.

JAS. R. LEHR.—The name of the Superintendent of the mail service is Thomas E. Nash.

MRS. H. M.—Strahl's Band played at Union Park on July 4, and the waltz you ask about was a composition of Mr. Cramer, the leader, which has not been published.

ENQUIRER.—The custom in renting houses in this city is for the owner to pay taxes, the tenant to pay water rates. Landlords are not compelled to keep premises in repair unless so stipulated in the lease. The question of plumbing and gas-fitting is also fixed in the lease. Houses are usually taken by the year, but monthly leases are common.

Joe Mulhatton's Last.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The story from Nashville about finding sixty skeletons in a cave turns out to be what might have been expected. Some one found the bones of a dog and the other fifty-nine skeletons were added to it to keep up the reputation of Tennessee as a truth-telling State.

Both Thieves.

From the Chicago Herald.

Perry County, Ind., elected a man treasurer because he was a Democrat and he stole $30,000. Then it elected another man treasurer because he was a Republican and he stole $67,000. Perhaps it will now occur to the people down there to elect somebody because he is an honest man.

The Awful Waiter Temporarily Unbends.

From a Chicago Tribune.

At one of the first-class city restaurants yesterday the only item under the head of "roast" on the bill of fare was "Irish stew." "What kind of roast meat is Irish stew?" inquired a guest. "I think, sir, it must be bull," replied the waiter.

Advice to Disappointed Lovers.

From the Chicago Herald.

When a person becomes what is termed "blue," despondent and irritable, let him forego for a time the use of meat, and live upon vegetable diet. An excessive meat diet will sometimes bring on hypochondriasis.

He Could Take It Out in Setting.

From Babyhood.

My 4-year-old boy remarked confidentially to the cook the other day that he "would hate to be a chicken." "Why, Rob?" she asked. "'Cause I would have to lay eggs, and I don't know how," was the response.

One on the Virginia Liliputian.

From the Lynchburg News.

It is said that when the bold burglars got hold of Senator Mahone's pants one of them remarked: "Why, who would have thought that the Senator's little boy carried so much change in his pocket?"

Suggestion to M. Halstead.

From the Courier-Journal.

Cincinnati writers, instead of assailing the South, ought to keep pitching into Chicago. What Cincinnati makes from the rebel trade is speedily lost in Chicago wheat margins.

Or a Wise Man to Name It.

From the Epoch.

A Philadelphia artist who paints historical pictures has an aunt who one day exclaimed: "Anybody can paint a picture, but the trouble is to find a fool to buy it."

Mark's the Business Man.

From the Burlington Free Press.

Mark Twain passes the contribution box at the church in Hartford which he attends. It's a neat way to get out of chipping in.

Comprehensive Aspirations.

From the San Diego (Cal.) Sun.

What this State wants at Washington is a howler—a man who will ask for everything in sight and get what he asks for.

Treasonable Suggestion.

From the Omaha Herald.

Not one of the post-bellum editors would know a rebel flag if he saw it.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 558.

THE LATEST FAD.

QUEER CONJUNCTION OF SUNSET-HAIRED MAIDS AND WHITE HORSES.

The Saying "When You See a Red-Haired Girl Look for a White Horse" Receives Strange Confirmation in St. Louis—Some Startling Experiences of Persons Who Have Investigated the Combination—How the Rule and Its Reverse Works—A New Boon for World-Wearied Men and Women—The Latest Craze—A Young Man's Matrimonial Prospects Nearly Blighted by His Livery—Points on an Old Tradition.

One evening last week a group of five men were sitting in front of the Southern Hotel killing time, as the saying goes. They were watching the passers-by, critically examining the latest fashions in feminine attire, and chatting about base ball and other topics of a light and frothy nature, when a dainty white dress whisked around the corner and as neat a specimen of young womanhood as ever crushed a dude tripped along the sidewalk. Her hair was of that brilliant clear-weather-sunset unmodified hue which no amount of French ingenuity or courtesy could disguise under any other name but red. It was a fiery, untamed, unquenched, press-brick red.

One of the young men who had been showing less interest in the listless proceedings than any and who lolled back in his chair as if all that made life worth living were wiped out, caught a glimpse of the white and red vision and picked up at once. He looked at the red hair intently for a moment and then hastily and anxiously glanced up and down the street. The next instant a white mule drawing a dilapidated dray swung lazily around the Broadway corner and plodded along Walnut street. The effect on the young man was electrical.

HE SLAPPED HIS THIGH EXCITEDLY

and exclaimed: "By jingo, that beats me! It's the tenth time it has happened so to-day."

"What is it?" "What's the matter?" "What beats you?" came in chorus from the group.

"Do you see that red-headed girl?" he said solemnly, as he pointed at the disappearing vision.

"Well, I should remark; just been thinking that she would be a daisy if her hair wasn't so red," was one answer.

"That's just the point of it. Do you see that white mule? Well, there is some kind of connection between that red head and the white mule, but I don't know what it is. I only know that I saw a paragraph in the POST-DISPATCH the other day in which it was stated that every time you see a red-headed girl, look for a white horse, and you will see one, and giving the experience of a man who tried it for years and never failed to score every time. I happened to think of it this morning as I was passing a store where a fiery red-headed girl was behind the counter. I looked up the street, and there was a street car with two white horses attached to it on the Olive street line, something I have never seen before since I have been in the city. After that, every time I saw a red-headed girl I looked for the white horse, and I found it every time.

"Why, I went to the office and told some of my experience to the old man and he laughed at me. Well, he was looking out of the window a short time afterwards and he said, 'There's a red-headed girl, now, if I were as superstitious as you I would look for a white horse.' As I am alive I stood up and looked out of the window and the next second a white horse trotted by. It took the wind out of the old man's sails. Shortly after that a red-headed woman came into the office and right after her two men drove up in buggies with white horses and hitched in front of the office. For a quarter of an hour the red head and the white horses stayed right under the old man's eyes, and he threw up the sponge. There is no discount on the combination, and if you think so try it."

A POST-DISPATCH reporter was sitting near the group, and heard the conversation. The reporter soon after started for home, which is on the Cable road, and had forgotten all about the

RED-HEAD, WHITE-HORSE COMBINATION,

when two girls stepped out of the Sixth street entrance of Barr's store and walked toward Locust street. One of them had deeply, brightly, beautifully red hair, and the reporter glanced around for the combination. An iron-gray horse harnessed to a delivery wagon just then turned the corner of Sixth and Locust. The gray was so dark that the reporter was not certain that he would come up to the white standard, and was debating the qualifications of the horse until he reached Locust street and had started for a car, when happening to glance up the street he saw a white horse in a coupe cross Locust on Seventh street.

The proof of the truth of the combination was getting irresistible, and search for the invariable concomitant of the red-headed girl began to have the element of excitement enough to sweep the ennui out of a middle-aged society leader. On the Cable car the reporter devoted himself to paper reading, until happening to look up a moment at Jefferson avenue a mildly red-headed girl got on the car. The usual search around followed and there standing at the next corner was a white house. Right by the side of the newspaper man was a stalwart Kentuckian, a well-known man about town, who, with all his accomplishments, still clings to the old Kentucky term "gal" in speaking of the fair sex, for whom his regard is absolutely boundless. The Kentuckian glanced at the crown of blushing gold and at the white horse, and had a great big smile all to himself. It was plain that the Kentuckian was "on" to the combine, and a hint from the reporter brought him out.

"There is something queer about that red-headed gal and that hoss, ain't there?" he said. "I have got started on this thing and I can't get rid of it. I'll tell you why. I read about looking for a white horse every time you see a red-headed gal, and the same evening I was walking slowly home not thinking of it. I stopped in front of a store window and was looking at some pictures, when a red-headed gal, not a plain every day chestnut hue,

BUT A LURID RED

came out of the door. That reminded me of it, and I just glanced up the street to see whether there was a white horse in sight, and right in front of me was a street car and a white horse pulling it. But this ain't the worst of it. I went on toward home and just as I reached my front steps I saw a double team of white horses rattling down the street. Well, says I to myself, I'll try the reverse of the rule. There wasn't a gal in sight, and I knew that none of my family had a red head. I walked in, as sure as I was alive that the combination wouldn't work the opposite way.

Well, sir, what do you think I saw? Right there sitting in my parlor was a gal with the reddest head you ever saw in your life. She was from the country, and had come in that day to see my daughter. It knocked me off my feet. But there is something stranger than this in my experience. This red-headed gal left the house with my daughter the next evening to go home, and some time after they had gone I was sitting by the window with my wife when a white horse trotted by, and I laughed and told my wife about my experience with red-headed gals and white horses, and while I was talking a red-head with a hat on it passed the window and my daughter and her friend came in; they had missed the train. That settled it for me. When I see a red-headed gal I am so sure that I'll see a white horse that I would bet my last dollar on it."

The reporter found by a little quiet investigation that the superstition is spreading in wavelets all over the city and that high and low circles are infected. His own experience is absolutely confirmatory of the fact that a white horse is sure to show up after a red-headed girl that it has been put down in his confession of faith and creed. One day he happened to drop into a railroad office in the Equitable building, where the lady type-writer has one of those heads that the sun, according to the poets, has fondled nearly to death. Without saying a word to anybody he walked to the window for the other end of the combine, and just as he reached it a white horse whirled around the corner and disappeared. The office boy heard the reporter telling about the fact to the chief clerk, and is practically useless now, and is in danger of being discharged. Every time he looks at that red head he runs to the window, and he has worn a pathway in the brussels carpet already. He is keeping tally now of the hits, and from information which has leaked out among the other boys the combination is winning by an enormous majority. The worst of it is that the other office and messenger boys have got on to it and slide in the office every time they get a chance, look at the red hair and then

RUSH MADLY TO THE WINDOW.

Even the elevator boy, when the girl goes up or down, deserts his elevator to get a glimpse of the street. The general passenger agent of a big railroad was seen to slyly take a try at the combination the other day and he confessed afterwards to a friend that it won. It has got to be a craze and the chances are that the red-headed girl and several office boys will have to go before quiet is restored.

The reporter was standing on Broadway opposite the Court-house one evening talking with a friend about this strange conjunction of red heads and white horses, and the friend was telling his experience. He said the combination received double proof. He got on a Northern Central street car one morning without noticing the horses, and sitting on the front seat reading S. Rider Haggard's latest novel, with an avidity which belongs only to the impulsive girl with her head lit up with the warm color of the tropical sun, was a red-headed girl. He passed through the car to the front platform and there were two white horses drawing the car. This was more than enough, but the driver had not seen his novel-reading passenger, and after a preliminary spar about the weather, said that he was watching to see if he could make that trip with two white horses without seeing a single red-headed woman. So far he had not done so, and he almost run over a little girl to get a closer view of a woman whose head at a distance looked red and who was turning a corner. It was found that her head was only a slightly reddish brown which the driver refused to accept. The combination reversed was in imminent danger of a smash up when at Fifth and Locust a big woman weighing about 200 pounds and with a shock of hair that looked like a straw stack on fire hove in sight. The next instant a stake wagon drawn by four grays passed Locust and Fourth street. This was combination stronger than proof of holy writ and the driver is a confirmed combination crank. While the reporter and his friend were talking

THREE RED-HEADED SCHOOL-GIRLS

passed by chatting and laughing in high glee. Here were dainty red-heads enough to bring out a stableful of white horses, and a careful count of all the white horses which came in sight within a minute afterwards figured up to nine, just three to one exactly. The reporter met a man just in from Denver yesterday, and while talking with him saw the red and white combination and the Denver man said that he had read about it and had an awful proof of its truth. "I was sitting in the car," said he, "looking out of the window when we reached a small station where a red-headed woman was standing by the door. There was not a horse in sight and no likelihood of meeting with any, and as we pulled out I stuck my head out of the window to look back at the station, and would you believe it, behind the station-house hitched to a buckboard and revealed only when the train had turned a curve was a white horse. This is an everlasting fact."

These are only samples of experiences which numbers of people, since their attention has been called to the combination, have had. So many persons are looking out for the combination that a red-headed girl can not appear on the street without attracting a perfect battery of eyes and a golden-haired society belle, the term golden is used advisedly and with caution in this instance, went home the other day and asked her sister what was the matter with her dress or her appearance, because so many people had stared at her head and acted so strangely afterwards. One group of young men, she declared, had looked at her and then had rudely burst into laughter. A friend who was present and who had heard of the invariable combination said it was her red head, and the two are strangers to each other now. Men sit in front of the hotels and stores and in the club windows watching for red-heads in high hats and bonnets, and for white horses so that red-headed girls, some of them without knowing why, are beginning to avoid the club and hotel places, and several who have heard of the rage can hardly be induced to go on the street at all. The discussion of the question as to what degree of fiery color is required to come under the combination rule where gray horses count, or whether blondined hair is of any value as a white horse bringer is an interesting topic of conversation in knowing circles and several combination parties have been made up where the fun which is made more exciting by small wagers, consists in seeing a red-headed girl first and next in seeing the white horse first. Bets are also made as to the time in which the white horse will appear after the red-headed girl.

THE CRAZE

was nearly the means of cutting a well-known and popular young man out of a delightful drive the other evening. He had an engagement with a charming young lady, and he ordered a horse from his livery stable. It so happens that his favorite roadster is a white animal, and the livery man tried his best to please him by sending him his favorite. The young man, unconscious of evil, drove gaily up to the residence of the lady and was ushered in. He was standing by the window, thinking of how enjoyable the drive would be, when the young lady came into the parlor and stepped to the window. Her hair is called a beautiful auburn in society circles, but if her position should not be what it is it would be plain red. Both glanced at the white horses and the young man foolishly laughed. The girl didn't laugh a bit. Her face started a strong rivalry with her hair and she made that young man as sick as a red headed girl can when she wants to. She said she did not propose to have any such jokes played on her and to be made a holy show of by being paraded through the streets behind a white horse for everyone to laugh at. Not she, and all the protestations of the young men were to no effect. She would not go and the young man had to send the horse back to the stable and get another and then he had to work his wits to death for half the evening before she got in real good humor and in a condition to be affected by the moonlight. The livery man always asks the color of the girl's hair before he sends out that white horse now.

P. S.—Remember that the rule is: "Whenever you see a red-headed female, no matter what her age, look out for a white horse." The reverse of the proposition does not work half so often. In other words, although red-headed girls always bring out white horses, white horses do not necessarily bring out red-headed girls.

MURDERED BY HIS BROTHER.

Fatal Lightning—Guards for Passenger Trains—Fatally Injured—Texas Topics.

PALESTINE, July 8.—John Hill was shot and killed yesterday at Tucker by his elder brother, Green B. Hill. There had been a dispute about wages and John Hill was joined by Benjamin Craig, a farm hand, in an attack upon Green Hill. The latter drew his revolver and fired at both men, killing his brother and Craig on the spot. Miss Eunice McKenzie and her brother-in-law, Wm. Bowen, were killed by lightning yesterday afternoon during a heavy thunderstorm. They had taken refuge under a tree.

SAN ANTONIO, July 8.—The passenger trains throughout the State will shortly be guarded by eight men sworn in as rangers and armed at the expense of the railroad companies, the result of the recent conference of railroad managers with the Governor. John Odom, a druggist, was fatally injured yesterday, at Johnson City, by an explosion of alcohol.

GONZALES, July 8.—James Porton was arrested last night on suspicion for the Flatonia train robbery. He is wanted in Lee County for murder.

MARSHALL, July 8.—Mrs. Henry Young attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting herself in the breast. Domestic trouble is the cause.

MR. FIELD'S CARD.

He Sold 78,000 Shares of Manhattan Stock to Gould Unconditionally.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The following letter, which has just been received, explains itself:

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

DEAR SIR—So many conflicting reports having been circulated in regard to the late sale of Manhattan Railway stock, I think it proper to give through you the exact facts. Myself and my associates did sell 78,000 shares of Manhattan stock to Mr. Jay Gould unconditionally at $120 cash a share, and wish further to state explicitly that Mr. Gould has acted throughout the transaction in a perfectly straightforward manner, and that the most friendly feeling exists between us.

I have no idea of resigning as a director of the Manhattan Railway Company, and my opinion as to the future development of that property remains unchanged. Yours faithfully,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

New York, July 6, 1887.

NOT ALL ALIKE.

Comments of the New York Press on the President's Letter.

Mr. Cleveland Yielded to the Senseless Clamor of the Tuttle Crowd.

General Regret That the President Withdrew His Acceptance of the St. Louis Invitation—Threats Should Not Have Been Considered—A Republican Organ Indulges in Silly Abuse—The Views of Gen. John Newton, Hon. Carl Schurz, George William Curtis, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Others.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The spirit of the New York press on the refusal of the President to go to St. Louis is shown by the following extracts:

The WORLD says: "The President's withdrawal of his acceptance of the invitation of the people of St. Louis to visit their city will be generally regretted. Coming directly after his quick retreat in the matter of the battle flags, it will have an unfavorable effect upon his reputation for pluck. The statement that he rescinded the flag order because he had discovered it to be illegal, however true, does not dispel the prevailing impression that his action was influenced by an outcry which was mainly miscalculated noise for political effect, and which has rendered its makers ridiculous. In giving up the St. Louis visit, the President has yielded to an equally senseless clamor emanating from men of the Tuttle stripe, who injure the character of the Grand Army, and from selfish Washington claim agents. He is swerved from the decided, straight-forward conduct which the American people admire, by those who condemn him for one of the most popular acts of his administration. His veto of the extravagant and excessive pension appropriations was a wise and proper deed. It was one to be proud of and to stand up for before the whole country. The President's chief excuse is that he cannot subject his 'high office, the dignity of which he must protect from insult.' Most American citizens will decline to view the matter from Mr. Cleveland's stand-point. The idea that it is necessary for the President of the United States to stay away from one of the chief cities in the country to which he has been invited in a marked manner by its citizens, for fear of insult to his office, is not one that will be seriously entertained. The President's conduct will be interpreted as cowardly. The people rapidly lose respect for a chief magistrate who can be turned from his path by such insignificant, self-seeking men as those who will now exult over Mr. Cleveland. And it was not Grover Cleveland who was invited to St. Louis by an army of hospitable citizens, but the President of the United States. As President he would have been protected from insult. Mr. Cleveland does not seem to understand the spirit of the American people. Suppose Andrew Jackson, while President, had accepted an invitation to go somewhere, how many threats of insult would it have taken to scare him from his purpose?"

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "In another column will be found President Cleveland's letter withdrawing his acceptance of the invitation to visit St. Louis during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Under the circumstances, the President had good ground for reconsidering his determination to go to St. Louis. Certainly, an invited guest can not reasonably be expected to go to a place where he has ascertained that he will not be welcome. Why should he, or anybody else, travel hundreds of miles only to expose himself to threatened insults? He accepted the invitation under the impression that his visit to St. Louis would be pleasurable. He is now satisfied in his mind that it would be anything but pleasant, either to himself or to others. But it is a pity that Mr. Cleveland, although he expressly says that 'the threats of personal violence and harm were not even considered,' should have considered these threats in a letter intended for publication. There is something extremely unpleasant in the fact that the President of the United States should refer to such idle and absurd threats of personal violence as may have been made against him, even if they had not determined his refusal to go to St. Louis. The best way to treat them would have been by absolute silence."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "The President is now in full retreat before the Union veterans. He has reconsidered his acceptance of an invitation to attend the Grand Army Encampment at St. Louis; he now declines to go, and in his letter to the Mayor of St. Louis states the reasons with what may be described as stark naked candor. He is convinced that he would be an unwelcome guest; that many Posts of the Grand Army would remain at home if he were to go to the Encampment; that he would probably be insulted and possibly mobbed by angry veterans, and that his public acts, notably the pension vetoes and battle-flags order, would be vehemently denounced, possibly not with the approval of the main body, but certainly by many who have been 'wantonly' assailing him. He will not go. He is confident that he is not wanted. He will not stir up strife and evil passions, nor 'retard the progress of the sentiment of common brotherhood which the Grand Army of the Republic has so good an opportunity to increase and foster.' He prefers to stay away and rub his sores. For he himself admits it, he is sore, very sore. This is a fair synopsis of the President's letter, but lest we may be charged with dealing unjustly by him, the full text is reprinted in another column. It will be read with manifold feelings of amazement and contempt by friends and foes alike. The President, has, in truth, made a bad matter infinitely worse by refusing to go to St. Louis and by offering the sniveling excuses contained in this letter. A man of genius and courage would have found at the Encampment a crowning opportunity for regaining prestige lost through a series of incredible blunders. If the President had gone to the soldiers' reunion the dignity of his office would have amply protected him against insult and have moderated the fury of the angriest of veterans. If he could have waited patiently for a hearing at the right moment, have made a cordial, sympathetic and patriotic speech to the Grand Army, he would have succeeded in disarming the most hostile critics. Even if his worst apprehensions had been confirmed and he had been hissed by the soldiers and angrily denounced by some of the leading speakers, he would have profited by the demonstration, which would have caused a reaction in his favor. But if his courage had been equal to the occasion he could have done better than this. He could have converted the encampment into a scene of personal triumph by reminding the veterans of their heroic achievements, by recognizing their virtues and sacrifices and by appealing to a patriotism, some of which had proved itself by noble deeds, and not by hisses and angry words. The President allowed a great opportunity for regaining the confidence of the soldiers to escape him when he decided upon a pusillanimous retreat from the encampment. The President is careful to anticipate reflections upon his personal courage. He protests that he has not considered threats of personal violence and harm which have been made against him. He does not seem to be aware that he insults the veterans by referring to the possibility of such an outrage. The men who fought for the Union are not lawless desperadoes. They are not in the habit of mobbing Presidents. They would have respected the office if the President had attended their annual gathering; and he would have shown his own sense of the dignity of his station if he had kept his engagement with the people of St. Louis, even in the face of clamor and angry criticism from the Grand Army. He makes a very serious mistake if he thinks he can protect the dignity of the people's highest office by sulking in the Executive Mansion and nursing his sores. Even if it were true, and we assert that the President's charge is a foul calumny upon the honor of the country's battle-scarred veterans, that he would have been helplessly subjected to insult at the encampment, the dignity of his exalted station required his presence and a commanding rebuke to those who should forget the respect due to the office, if not to the man. Certainly he will not increase public respect for his civic pre-eminence by ignobly skulking in Washington, either afraid or ashamed to meet the nation's bravest and best defenders in the war for the Union."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "The dignified and patriotic letter of the President, withdrawing his acceptance of the invitation to visit St. Louis during the encampment there of the Grand Army of the Republic, is calculated to make that organization ashamed of the conduct of some of its conspicuous members. While he speaks of the organization with the utmost respect, and refuses to believe that it is responsible for the unworthy utterances that have induced him to reconsider his intention of visiting St. Louis, it is to be feared that the entire incident will tend to lower the Grand Army in the esteem and respect of the country at large. It will not hurt the President, but there is danger that it will hurt an organization made up of men whom the people have every reason to honor and every desire to honor. The reasons given by Mr. Cleveland for withdrawing his acceptance are worthy of his character and his office. They are in no respect personal, and give no indication of a feeling of resentment on his part. His regret is natural and unaffected, but evidently not due to any intended slight or insult to himself. He looks beyond and above that. He was unwilling to expose the dignity of the office which he bears as a sacred trust from the people. He was unwilling to be the occasion for anything that would mar the harmony and good-feeling of the Grand Army meeting, or to stand in the way of a free expression of any sentiment that might there be represented, and above all he hoped that the first meeting of that organization, in a Southern State, might serve to promote 'the fraternal feeling fast gaining ground throughout the entire land, and hailed by every patriotic citizen as an earnest that the Union has really and in fact been saved in sentiment and in spirit, with all the benefits it vouchsafes to a united people,' and with that result he was anxious not to interfere. In so far as the President's letter does honor to his patriotism and his judgment, its occasion does dishonor to those who are responsible for it.

THEIR MOTIVES WERE NOT PATRIOTIC,

or worthy of veterans whose chief glory is that they fought for the preservation of the Union and who should be foremost among these who desire to make that Union perfect. The source of the conduct and public utterances of such men as Gen. Fairchild, Gov. Foraker and Gen. Tuttle and of those of less consequence, whom they have stirred to heedless words and foolish action, is not far to seek. The Grand Army of the Republic is a non-partisan organization and its constitution forbids it to mingle in politics. A large majority of its members are Republicans and as a natural consequence most of those high in its councils, especially in the West, where party feeling is strong, belong to that party. As the President is a Democrat and as a new Presidential contest is coming on next year, the prominent politicians in the order were under a strong temptation to try to swing it against the administration. Some of them being more politicians than patriots, and not gifted with great sagacity, have plainly yielded to that temptation. The veto of the dependent pension bill under a solemn sense of duty, furnished the occasion for the pretext for the effort to turn the veterans against the President. The motives appealed to were the most selfish under which men act, and the instigation for the appeal to these motives came from the pension agents at Washington, the most rapacious and unscrupulous of the men who beset the public treasury. But the country sustained the President in vetoing the dependent pension bill, and it will sustain him against the attacks of pseudo patriots in and out of the Grand Army of the Republic. If that organization permits itself to be dragged into politics by such men as Fairchild and Foraker and Tuttle, it will be fatal to the purpose for which it was formed. It will breed dissension, division and discord, and the noble organization will go to pieces, while the Republican party will be injured and not helped by its fate. The country has advanced far toward peace, harmony and good feeling, and the people will resent any effort to impede its progress in that direction. It is to be hoped that the events of the last few weeks will have a sobering effect upon those veterans whom politicians have been trying to stir up to renewed strife, and that they will save their own patriotic organization from the secession and disunion which these efforts are calculated to produce."

THE HERALD.

The Herald says: "Mr. Cleveland has decided not to go to St. Louis in September. This is to be regretted for a thousand reasons, but especially for the one assigned. The people of the great West and Southwest would certainly give him a cordial and hearty welcome, and the threatened insults of certain Republican demagogues, who resemble patriots as a manikin resembles a man, would only be a shovelful of garbage on a blossoming prairie. Mr. Cleveland refuses to go to St. Louis, because his presence there may tend to revive old issues and renew the quarrel between North and South. The State of Missouri offers a generous hospitality to the veterans of the Union army. It is a significant event. The South extends its hand to the North. Its brave veterans honor the bravery of the veterans who won the fight at Appomattox. The North grasps that extended hand in token of national unity and of the prevailing good will which characterizes all sections of an undivided and indivisible country. No more important augury of a happy and prosperous future can be conceived. But, mark you, the finished picture has been smirched by—whom? By demagogues who stand on the hilltops and cry: 'The war is not over; the old issues are not buried, or if they are, we must dig them up; we do not propose to either forgive or forget; the South and the North must be kept apart; sectional hatred must not be allowed to die out.'

GEN. NEWTON'S OPINION.

The letter was very generally discussed by Grand Army men in this city yesterday. Gen. John Newton said: "There is little doubt in my mind that the Grand Army of the Republic is being used in the interests of the Republican party. After the passing of the dependent pension bill a great pressure was brought to bear upon the President to sign the bill, but without success. A pension agent in Washington had bought up a good many claims against the Government, which were, of course, killed. He proceeded to flood the country with circulars condemning the President for his action. The Republicans in the Grand Army who were looking for a chance to attack the President, immediately seized upon this opportunity to try to win some of the Democrats to their side. The Democrats were told that there was no hope of the soldiers ever getting their rights under a Democratic government and that they must look to the Republicans for protection. This incident was the first one that set the Democrats of the organization to thinking. The constitution of the Grand Army provides that there shall be no partisan action in the order and this appeared to be a distinct violation of it. Several members who were Democrats said that it was about time that something was done to prevent the men who were the leaders in the movement from using this great organization as a political body, and a proposition was made to organize for that purpose."

DR. BALZAR.

Dr. William Balzar, formerly Medical Director of the Grand Army for the Department of New York, and now surgeon of Koltes Post, said after glancing over Mr. Cleveland's letter: "The President seems to be falling into the habit of writing long letters like Mayor Hewitt and Gen. Sherman. I think this St. Louis business was a mistake from the beginning. The President of the United States ought to be respected as the President, even if he does some things which we, as Grand Army men, do not approve of. I would respect him as the President whether I liked him personally or not, and I should always be ready to pay him the courtesy due to his high office, just as I would pay courtesy to the Governor of this State. I do not admire Gov. Hill, but if I met him on the street I should take off my hat out of respect to the office he holds. I don't really believe that if the President went to St. Louis he would meet with any discourtesy, notwithstanding all the talk that has been made on the subject. But since there has been so much talk on the subject, I think it is an exhibition of good taste in him to withdraw his acceptance, as he says, not on account of any feeling in the matter, but simply to avoid doing anything to disturb the harmony of the occasion. You or I, certainly, would not go anywhere if it appeared that our presence would be disagreeable to some persons who had a right to be there. If the President had been a military man the case would have been different. His withdrawal shows good common sense, as he puts it, not to run the risk of marring the festivities of the occasion."

CARL SCHURZ.

The Times this morning prints a number of interviews on the subject of the President's letter. The Hon. Carl Schurz said of the President's action: "It is an entirely proper letter. Such a letter might have been expected from the President. It seems as if there was a design on the part of some persons to divert the Grand Army from the purpose for which it was organized, and to turn it into a partisan body. Everything insulting to the President that has been issued from Grand Army quarters, strengthens that indication. The responsibility, I suspect, rests with the pension agents and attorneys at Washington, who have left nothing undone that they could think of to stir up feeling against the President since his veto of the dependent pension bill. The President's words will disarm his critics and redound to his own credit."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Mr. George William Curtis said last night: "I think it is a most admirable letter. It is written in that straightforward, manly fashion characteristic of President Cleveland, and, in my opinion, it will strengthen the feeling for the President all over the Union."

GEN. AVERILL.

Gen. W. W. Averill said: "The letter is able and wise. He could not have gone to St. Louis under the circumstances, and his statement of his position in the matter is admirable. The Grand Army can only do its order harm by carrying on such a partisan war."

MR. WILBUR'S REGRET.

Mark D. Wilbur, the head of the Grand Army in Brooklyn, and Chairman of its Memorial Committee, said: "It was with great regret that I read the President's letter. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, I am thoroughly disgusted with the way some of its leaders have acted lately. For a few Grand Army men to insult him and threaten him with further degredation in case he visited the city is outrageous. From the shameful speech of Fairchild, to this last gratuitous insult, the Grand Army has acted in a way calculated to reflect anything but credit upon its members."

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles expressed himself very freely in its favor. "I think the President did perfectly right. It is really what I expected after the ill-mannered actions of those few blackguards who have been doing all this blowing about his going to St. Louis. I am sorry, and I am confident, the majority of the Grand Army men are sorry that the President has felt constrained to withdraw his acceptance."

Triple A Liver Water

For billiousness, torpid liver, headaches. Acts on the liver. Depot 700 Olive. Druggists sell it. 25c.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The Late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Entertained at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.—Some two hundred Irish-American and other citizens of St. Paul, last night sat down to a banquet tendered the Earl of Aberdeen, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, now on his way East from the Pacific Coast. In the address of welcome, Bishop Ireland described the guest of the evening as the first Englishman who had ruled Ireland for the Irish and declared the name of Gladstone will take its place with those of O'Connell and Parnell. "The London Times will not tell its readers of this meeting," said the Bishop, "yet among the Irishmen presented to you here are lawyers, judges, men controlling railroads and the best business interests, representative of millions of dollars of capital." The Earl, replying, declared such a demonstration had a peculiar significance at the present juncture in promoting the success of the cause of home rule.

Said he: "We must recognize the fact that a speedy passage of the home rule bill depends on the votes of British electors. I do not speak of whether home rule is coming, but it will be when the British public is disabused of its misapprehensions as to aspirations of advocates of home rule. There are three classes of Irishmen with respect to this question. Men of enlightenment, who make a clear distinction between illegal and constitutional methods, too clear-sighted to believe an attempt to erect Ireland into an independent state can ever prove anything but delusion; second, men who, while in the main holding similar views, yet have a certain toleration for those employing violent means; lastly a section, small, I believe, who seek absolute separation from England by methods which would certainly be reprobated by Irishmen as a race. With such divisions is it wonderful that the British voter is puzzled; but he is rapidly becoming educated up to the determination to support a peaceful resolution advocated by Gladstone? I see the Marquis of Hartington states that the Unionist party has lately been strengthened and increased. If this strength comes from the Conservatives, it is of little consequence, but recent elections show it does not come from advocates of home rule. The impulsive generosity of the Irish themselves will be one factor in making an easy reconciliation."

In concluding the Earl delivered a message from Lady Aberdeen, now visiting her brother, to the ladies of St. Paul, to the effect that Irish poplins can be obtained direct from Ireland. The Earl's remarks were received with heartiest applause. He subsequently related some of his experiences while traveling in America. Gov. McGill, Ignatius Donnelly and many others spoke.

Lake Minnetonka.

For rent for the season, a furnished cottage at Excelsior on Lake Minnetonka. Apply at this office.

LOCAL NEWS.

Lincoln Lodge No. 18, K. of P., installed officers last night.

An infant found on the steps of 1508 Carr street last night, was sent to St. Ann's Asylum.

Jas. Larrien, a resident of Carondelet, was arrested in Carondelet for selling lottery tickets.

Jos. Casper, a boy in the employ of the St. Louis gas works, fell into the river yesterday and was drowned.

Frank Mitchell of 1011 North Broadway lost $5 in damages by the running away of his horse yesterday evening.

Red Cross Division, Monitor Lodge K. of P., made arrangements last night to attend the funeral of Wm. Buddenburg.

A horse belonging to Judge Vastine ran away last night and the weight attached to its bridle broke one of its legs. It was shot.

John Ferguson was picked up on Seventh and Chestnut streets yesterday, with his leg sprained. He was sent to the Hospital.

The last entertainment of the Y. M. C. A. for this season was given at the building, Twenty-ninth and Pine streets, last night.

Wm. Waters found an infant on the steps of the Good Shepherd Home, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, last night. It was sent to St. Ann's.

Minnie Wearnburg of 2102 Madison street, aged 15, was badly burned by the ignition of some oil on her clothes while lighting a gasoline stove yesterday.

Five men, giving their names as F. A. Payne, Lewis McDermott, C. Johnson, Ed Harris and J. L. Martin, were arrested for playing poker at 105 North Eighth street last night.

Virgil Johnson, colored, who claims to be a minister and doctor, was arrested at 1001 Gratiot street yesterday on complaint of Annie Dellard for stealing 35 cents from her.

The officers of Excelsior Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., were installed last Wednesday evening, D. D. G. M. T. T. Parson conducting the ceremonies. Grand Master Redheffer visited the lodge.

The remains of the late E. B. Miltenberger were buried in Bellefontaine this morning. The funeral ceremony and interment were private, only members of the family and very intimate friends of the deceased being present.

Annie Hall, colored, became involved in a quarrel with Oliver Smith at 1121 Chestnut street last night, and her husband taking a hand was shot in the hand by Smith. Smith was arrested. His own fingers had been slightly damaged.

Blackstone Lodge, No. 310, A. O. U. W., presented Chas. Sachse, the Receiver of the lodge, with a handsome gold-headed umbrella last night at its meeting. Mr. W. F. McEntire, the Master Workman, delivered the presentation speech, in which he spoke very highly of Mr. Sachse's service to the lodge. After the presentation a splendid lunch and refreshments were served and a delightful time was had.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet.

A white, pure, deliciously scented toilet soap, which ...

IN SOCIETY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED IN LOCAL SOCIAL CIRCLES TO-DAY.

What People Well Known Locally Are Doing in Hot Weather—Future Happenings—Society Notes, Personals and Gossip.

Miss E. Muchmore is spending the summer at Lebanon.

Miss Mary Alward is visiting her friend, Mrs. F. B. Baker.

Miss Mamie Sachler left last week to visit friends in Indiana.

Mrs. R. G. Gregory left last week to visit her mother, Mrs. Selhorst.

Mrs. W. Bailey has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Spencer of Hot Springs are in the city for a week.

Mrs. Charles Faulkner is entertaining her sister, Miss Fannie Baker.

Miss Iva Gear is visiting this week Mrs. Ida Taylor at her country home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hilger are visiting relatives this week at St. Charles.

Mrs. Evelyn Doty, nee Evie Smith, returned this week to her home in Alton.

Mrs. Louisa Rusk is spending several weeks with her mother in the country.

Mrs. Charles Dodson is spending a couple of weeks with relatives at Duquoin.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Nelson of Peoria are spending several days in the city.

Mrs. M. A. Newcomb has gone to spend the summer with relatives in Canada.

Miss Helen Schwaer is spending the week with Miss Ida Meyer at St. Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Young of Idaho are spending the week at the Southern.

Mrs. John Park of Bloomington, Ill., is visiting this week St. Louis friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Post and family left on Wednesday for Rehoboth Beach.

Miss Louise Daly left Thursday evening with a party of friends for Sweet Springs.

Mrs. R. Dean left this week for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Alexander McDonald.

Rev. Mr. Bruglar, assistant rector of Christ Church, is located at 1700 Lucas place.

Mrs. Amy Tutt of Kirkwood is spending several days with friends on Olive street.

Mrs. Dr. Prewitt and family left on Wednesday with a party for Rehoboth Beach.

Miss Mary Brown has returned from a short but pleasant visit to Vandalia friends.

Mrs. Knight of Macon City, Mo., arrived this week to visit her friend, Mrs. Phelps.

Miss Nell Davis has returned from a short visit to her friend, Miss Sadie Nollman.

Miss Susie Lawton left this week for Indianapolis to visit her cousin, Miss Bingham.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Cooper arrived on Tuesday from Memphis to visit their relatives.

Mrs. A. B. Metcalf left with her children to join a party of friends at Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Martin of Kansas City are spending this week in the city with friends.

Dr. Vastine and family move this week from their Olive street residence to Lindell avenue.

Miss Nellie Laflin left yesterday, chaperoned by her married sister, for Lake Minnetonka.

Mrs. S. H. Hammond goes shortly to El Dorado Springs, where she will pass the summer.

Miss Carrie Woolridge is at home from a short but delightful visit to Louisville friends.

Miss M. L. Nashe is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. G. Windegger, at 218 South Leffingwell avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thomson have returned after a fortnight's sojourn at Oconomowoc.

Miss Sarah Sessell returned this week from a visit to the family of ex-Mayor Sessell of Bunker Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Phil J. Adams have returned from a short visit of a week's duration in the country.

Mrs. W. B. Johnson returned this week from a visit to the family of Prof. McKay Blake of Evansville.

Mrs. Davidson and her daughters, Misses Nellie and Katie, are spending the summer in the country.

Mrs. Dey M. Hough returns to-morrow, after a visit of a week to her father, Mr. Morgan of Kansas City.

Miss Electa McKeen, who has been spending several weeks with St. Louis friends, has returned home.

Mrs. W. C. Little and family leave to-night to spend the remainder of the season at Oconomowoc.

Misses Ollie and Jessie Murray have gone to Chester, Ill., to spend their holiday with Miss Josie Douglas.

Mrs. Bertha Green of Laclede avenue has returned from a short visit to her relatives at Louisville, Ky.

Miss Bessie Niven of Woodburn, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Clarkson, of Delmar avenue.

Mrs. J. Pyke, chaperoning Misses Fannie and Sallie Fulkerson of Greencastle, spent last week in the city.

Mrs. George Harwood has returned to Carrollton after a pleasant visit of a few days to St. Louis friends.

A large party go out this evening in omnibuses to Mrs. Charles Clark's summer residence, near Normandy.

Mrs. Belmont, nee Lillie Haggerty, having lost her husband, has returned to reside with her mother in St. Louis.

Mrs. Rolla Wells has closed her Olive street house, and left with her family on Wednesday for Rehoboth Beach, Mass.

Capt. Samuel Heath of Bunker Hill has removed his family to St. Louis with a view to making this a permanent home.

Miss Lydia Chadbourne returned yesterday from the East, where she has spent several months visiting various points.

Mrs. John B. Patterson, who has been the guest for several weeks of her daughter, Mrs. L. J. Gault, has returned home.

Mr. Louis Haynes and family have gone to Minnesota to spend the summer. They were accompanied by Miss Lizzie Garriott.

Mrs. John Good of Kirkwood leaves to-day for Berkley Springs, W. Va., where she will spend the summer with her relatives.

Mrs. Cora Rankin will leave next week with her niece to visit her relatives at Greencastle, Ind. She will remain there all summer.

Miss Amelia Gilbert, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Iola Gilbert, is spending the summer at the health resorts in Michigan.

Miss Helen Tutt of Kirkwood is entertaining this week at her suburban home Misses Cora Hoffman, Bessie Parker and Eliza Edwards.

Mrs. Stone left a day or two ago, with Mr. E. V. P. Ritter, for Virginia Springs, where they were summoned by the illness of Mrs. Ritter's infant.

Mrs. Wm. Smith has returned from a short visit to Sparta, Ill., whither she was summoned by the death of her brother, Mr. Elijah Murphy.

Mrs. Julia C. January left on Thursday for the Sweet Springs in Virginia. She was accompanied by her daughters. Later they will go to Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. A. Fritchie leave Friday for the seashore, to remain until September. They will return to St. Louis before going West for the fall season.

Mrs. A. Foote, who was in the city last week attending the marriage of her brother to Miss Julia Case, has returned this week to her home at Eureka Springs.

A party from Little Rock, Mo., and Mrs. W. Thompson, Mr. G. W. Gettings and Mrs. E. Patterson, spent several days in the city en route for the lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Erbie, accompanied by Miss E. S. Church of Waco, Tex., arrived on Tuesday, and are spending several days in the city, en route for the lakes.

Mrs. Mary Creele and daughters, Misses Lulu and Victoria of St. Louis, have gone to Illinois to spend the summer with their relatives at various points.

Mrs. E. Epstein and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gundstein, and Mrs. Sam Starr and children of Denison, spent several days in the city en route for the lakes.

Mrs. P. G. Kern, nee Madeline Gregory, arrived this week from El Paso, to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gregory, corner of Washington avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

Misses Marie Newman and Addie Mitchell, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimmock to Europe, returned with them yesterday, after an absence of almost a year spent in travel.

Master Modie Wolff, son of Mr. D. B. Wolff, who was seriously injured by a powder explosion on the Fourth of July, is improving, his injuries not being so great as at first supposed.

Mrs. Pugh of Twenty-ninth and Franklin avenue will leave with her little son on Friday for Clements Springs, near Detroit. Miss ... Pugh will accompany her aunt ... Delaware, O., where she will remain during the summer.

Misses Ella McLoud, Mamie Brogan and Ida Reynolds, who have been pupils at the Sacred Heart, went to their homes last week for their vacation and will return to the Sacred Heart in the fall.

Mrs. Bowman Williams of Harrodsburg, Ky., who arrived yesterday en route for Kansas City and Denver, will resume her journey today, having spent Thursday pleasantly with old friends.

Bishop Talbot left on Friday for his charge, which embraces Idaho and Wyoming. Mrs. Talbot goes this week to Roanoke, Mo., to visit her brother, Dr. Harvey; afterward she will join her husband in the West.

Mrs. Reemer and Miss Abernathy of Vandalia have spent a few days this week with friends. Miss Abernathy goes to Fort Collins, Colo., to spend a year, Mrs. Reemer goes to Elmira, N. Y., to spend the summer.

Mr. J. H. Hawes returned yesterday from a short visit to Hannibal, whither he accompanied his wife for a short visit to his parents. Mrs. Hawes did not return with him, having decided to prolong her visit in Hannibal.

Sister Mary of Saint Luke's Hospital accompanied Mrs. Jessie Lindell to Eureka Springs as her guest, and is enjoying a much-needed rest and recreation. Mrs. Lessie Rogers has kindly taken Sister Mary's place during he absence.

Rev. Frank Brooks of St. Peter's Episcopal Church will leave on the 23d of July for Gambia, O., where he was educated, to visit some college friends. Thence he goes to several points in Ohio, spending his vacation with his former charges.

Mrs. John W. Harrison, accompanied by her daughters, Misses Dora and Laura Harrison, left Wednesday for Rehoboth Beach. Little Florence Harrison left the same day to spend the summer with her cousin, Mrs. Montague, at her country home at Glasgow, Mo.

The arrangements have all been completed for the excursion to-morrow evening on the Charles P. Chouteau to Montesano Springs, given by the ladies of Ransom Post, Women's Relief Corps, Mrs. J. W. Paramore, President, and Mrs. Col. Butler, and Mrs. Capt. Duncan, Vice-Presidents. There will be music and dancing and a very select crowd in attendance.

HORSE DISEASE.

Meeting of the Illinois State Board of Live Stock Commissioners.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—The State Board of Live Stock Commissioners met in Clinton yesterday to investigate the ailment that has prevailed among horses in DeWitt County for the last year. The meeting was largely attended by stock owners and veterinarians from different parts of the State. A number of diseased animals were examined. The first appearance of the disease in this country was in DeWitt County and it is believed is still confined there. The spread is very rapid and every case is fatal. To this date upwards of 200 horses have been or are afflicted with the disease, and until quite recently it has been permitted to spread on account of the ignorance of doctors handling it. The Board suggested nothing in the way of treatment except that which can be only regarded as experimental. They will immediately begin the work of quarantining, and hope that by the gradual dying off of the stock affected the disease may be eradicated. Among those who addressed the meeting yesterday was Prof. Laws of Cornell University, New York.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

The Bank of Montreal a Victim of the Fidelity Failure.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 8.—A local paper says: Some important facts have just come to the surface in regard to the great wheat deal, which were suppressed at the time of the collapse. Two drafts for $100,000 each, payable to the order of J. W. Wilshire, on the Chemical National Bank of New York, were drawn June 14 by the Fidelity Bank and signed by Benjamin E. Hopkins, Cashier. These drafts were indorsed by Wilshire, Eckert & Co., to J. W. Hoyt, by Hoyt to Irvin, Green & Co., and by them to the Bank of Montreal, which, upon refusal of payment by the Chemical Bank of New York, brought suit in attachment against the Fidelity Bank and garnisheed the Metropolitan Bank of Chicago, which had $75,000 to the credit of the Cincinnati Bank. D. M. Kirton, attorney for the Bank of Montreal, refused to say anything in regard to the matter except that these two drafts furnish the basis of a vigorous prosecution to be instituted by the Federal authorities against the officials of the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati.

CONKLING IN CHICAGO.

Amateur Journalists—Miss Andrews Gets Her Boy—Fatally Stabbed—Illinois Items.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Roscoe Conkling was given a reception last evening by the Grant Club. He had a cordial welcome. Judge Tuthill and ex-Postmaster-General Hatton delivered addresses. Mr. Conkling spoke at length of the illustrious commander after whom the club was named in honor to his memory. The Western Amateur Press Association is holding its annual meeting here. There is a good attendance. Miss Carrie Andrews was last evening awarded the custody of her little boy, Judge Tuthill deciding the habeas corpus application in her favor.

DECATUR, July 8.—Wm. Gross, a saloon-keeper, was stabbed a few days since by W. E. Westbrook, a young man of hard reputation, the result of a quarrel about the sale of liquor to a minor. He died last night. Westbrook is in jail.

SPARTA, July 8.—John McCully, a grocer, was shot and dangerously wounded last night in the rear of his store by some person unknown.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

Hon. John W. Drabelle and bride are at the Laclede.

J. W. Hutchinson, proprietor of the summer Hotel Orleans of Spirit Lake, Io., is at the Laclede.

C. H. Dormar, Chicago; P. K. Savage, Monticello, Ark.; Jake Lazarus, Camden, Ark., and T. D. Miller, Pittsburg, Kan., are at Hotel Barnum.

G. W. Schuellscher and wife, Kansas City; Mrs. A. Taylor and son, Springfield, Io., and John Waward and wife, Jackson, Tenn., are at Hurst's.

O. M. Loring and wife, Springfield, Ill.; F. H. Batcher, wife and child, San Antonio; W. P. Selden, Kansas City; Gov. Murray, Samuel Lee and C. W. Wimsett, San Francisco, are at the St. James.

Mrs. R. S. Linscott, Cedarville, Cal.; W. T. Stovall, Jameson, Mo.; Alfred Taylor, Springfield, Ill.; A. P. Auburn, Stanbury, Mo.; G. W. Snellscher, Kansas City; Thos. McGill, Chicago, are at Hursts.

A. G. Brown, Little Rock; B. R. Walker, Halstead, Kan.; J. W. Clark, V. C. Tice and F. Pilcher, Troy, Mo.; Capt. John B. Evelyn, River; B. F. Brown and wife, Salina, Kan.; Mrs. H. Gunning, England, are at Hotel Hunt.

A. Bertham, Sacramento; H. Prince, Galveston; J. Menderson, Cincinnati; S. Moritz, Gus Hyman, A. Aronson, New York; S. Greenberg, C. J. Luck and wife, Daniel Stern, J. J. Kneip, Chicago; Stacy Pettit, Ft. Smith, Ark.; Fred A. Eldridge, Rochester; W. L. Du Casse, Cleveland; W. O. Flynn and wife, New Orleans, are at the Lindell.

B. J. Brown and wife, E. H. Hillman, S. J. Beauchamp, Little Rock; F. M. Shaw, J. A. Walkley, Chicago; H. A. Barnes and wife, Kansas City; J. H. Seymore, Wm. G. Pell, Denver; R. E. Richardson, W. C. Richardson, Philadelphia; J. E. O'Brien, New York; J. H. Horning, Toledo, and A. M. F. Billingsha, Washington, are at the Planters'.

C. B. Buckner and wife, Brownsville, Mo.; G. G. Stearns, L. Rasbaigh, Stanley Feich, Jno. C. Gan, Chicago; E. R. Bullins, St. Joe; W. L. Anderson, T. B. McCausland, Kansas City; Geo. R. Hibbard, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Maxwell, Parsons, Kan.; J. H. Howard, Keokuk; V. E. Manger, Cincinnati; S. H. Hancock, W. E. McMurry, Paris, Tex., and E. F. Finley and son, Louisville, are at the Laclede.

J. O. Allen, Kansas City; James Dun, Springfield, Mo.; James Andrews, Allegheny City, Pa.; J. S. O. Smith, Topeka; C. B. Brown, D. H. Dorsett, W. J. Young, Chicago; J. Benjamin, R. S. Howard, L. P. M. Hamilton, J. J. Byers, A. Conkling, New York; Henry Wood, Little Rock; J. B. Egerton, C. E. Clark, Boston; J. Monroe Heiskell, Baltimore; H. B. Denmon, Washington, D. C.; O. W. Norcross, Worcester, Mass.; W. L. Clapp, John Mahoney, A. J. Knapp, Memphis; John A. Doyle and wife, Philadelphia; J. Hardy, Vicksburg; Tom Padgett, Mrs. W. H. Jones, John F. Horsfall, Waco; S. T. McLaughlin, Cincinnati; S. Dinkelspiel, J. M. Culp, C. D. Shaw, Louisville; F. V. Comfort, ... Minn., are at the Southern.

P. CENTEMERI & CO'S KID GLOVES

VAN DOREN & MAYNARD

SOLE AGENTS,

509..North Fourth Street..509

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Silk, Lisle and Taffeta Gloves and Mitts

Marked Down 20 Per Cent to Reduce Stock.

Full line Ladies' Embroidered Back Gauntlet Riding Gloves in all sizes.

PROCLAMATION of EMANCIPATION

FROM

The Tyranny & Oppression of High Prices

THROW OFF THE YOKE so long borne by you under your tyrannical master—HIGH PRICE. To-day you are free, and not with a freedom dearly bought, if you join us. We keep High Prices ever in subjection. We promise absolute safety from all manner of overcharge. We supply all with reliable and stylish Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings at lowest living prices. It is a well-known fact that we carry one of the largest stocks in St. Louis, and no matter how low our competitors advertise, our prices are still lower.

Remember, we give a written guarantee with every article purchased that the article is cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere.

Wait for Our Slaughter Clearing Sale.

GLOBE, 705-713 Franklin Av

The Largest Shoe and Clothing Establishment in the West.

Open until 9 p. m.; Saturdays until 11.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TEST THE CARBOLIC SMOKE-BALL. It Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Parlors, S. E. Corner Olive and Broadway.

HAS A FAMILIAR SOUND.

Opinions Regarding Powderly's Determination to Resign—A Big Break Up.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Mr. Powderly's reported announcement that he will resign his office of General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, at the next meeting of the General Assembly in October, instead of waiting until 1888, when his term expires, has a familiar sound to Knights. John Morrison, Master Workman of the Carpet-workers' Expelled District, No. 12, said yesterday: "This resignation of General Master Workman Powderly is a time-honored, gray-haired, gray-bearded chestnut. One of the first things I heard when I came into the order was that Mr. Powderly was going to resign, and he has been resigning upon every critical juncture since."

John Swinton said: "As long as I can remember, Mr. Powderly has been resigning. The trouble is the job is too big for Mr. Powderly, and every year he is made to feel it more and more. The vast organization of the Knights of Labor is going to pieces. In Michigan the Master Workman of the State Association has called an emergency meeting specially to discuss subjects pertinent to the integrity of their organization. Every well-informed Knight of Labor knows that District Assembly 24 has gone to pieces. Only the other day District Assembly 30, the largest in the order, was acknowledged to have become bankrupt. District Assembly No. 66 of Washington, from advices that come to hand, is in bad condition. Something is wrong somewhere. The break-up is remarkably shown in the wholesale slaughter of Knights of Labor papers in the past two weeks. But the labor movement is not dependent upon any one man or two men. The labor movement will go on without Powderly or George, and the wrongs workingmen suffer will be remedied, no matter whether the present leaders go by the board or not."

Mr. Swinton thought that S. M. Wheat of Iowa was a good man for Powderly's shoes, but there seem to be some technical objections to him. He has not been elected a delegate of the general assembly heretofore. Judging by the past, the delegates most approved of by the labor papers are not the delegates that get into office.

Triple A Liver Water

For billiousness, torpid liver, headaches. Acts on the liver. Depot 700 Olive. Druggists sell it. 25c.

DON'T LIKE HIS METHODS.

The Feeling in Michigan Over the Election of Stockbridge as Senator.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—"The election of Millionaire Stockbridge to the Senate," said a Michigan Republican who was here recently, "is one of the most unfortunate things that ever happened to the Republican party in the State. There is more feeling over it than people imagine who live outside the State. There was little attempt to disguise the methods that secured Stockbridge's election, which was brought about by the lavish use of money. Stockbridge has been a chronic candidate for Governor and Senator for many years. He has spent a great deal of money to accomplish this result, but up to last winter was unsuccessful. I think his election did not cost him a cent less than $200,000. While the feeling among the people in the State is very strong, I don't believe any effort will be made to contest the election on the ground of fraud. They seem to realize that it would be useless to take the matter before the United States Senate, where probably a majority of the members secured their election by the same corrupt methods. The Republican party will find out its mistake at the next election in Michigan."

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Items of Interest and Gossip From the Neighboring Towns.

Mount Vernon, Ill., July 8.—There will be an entertainment, consisting of dramatic reading and musical recitations to be given by Miss Nina Dausch of the American Conservatory, Chicago. A part of the proceeds will be given to the purchase of books for the High School Library. The library has now over five hundred books. It should be well patronized.——Prof. W. C. Barnhard announces that his property in this city is for sale, as he is going to Peoria, Ill., where he has secured a position in the schools in that place.——There are a great many early apples being shipped from this place to Cincinnati, Chicago and other points.——The oats and hay harvest in this section of the country is about completed, and a much heavier crop than last year is reported.——Circuit Court is now in session at this place. The most important case to be disposed of is that of J. N. Saterfield against the City.——The Mt. Vernon Institute will begin July ... and continue eight weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

UHRIG'S CAVE, 26th and Locust. Every Evening at 8:15. NEW YORK BIJOU OPERA CO., in MIKADO. Matinee Every Saturday at Olympic Theater—25c and 50c. Monday, July 11—ROBERT MACAIRE. Seats at Balmer & Weber's.

THE BATTLE OF THE LEADERS! SPORTSMAN'S PARK. TO-MORROW. ST. LOUIS vs. BALTIMORES. Game Called at 4 p. m. Admission - - - - - - 25 Cents

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, Ransom Post Women's Relief Corps, Steamer CHAS. P. CHOUTEAU, Foot of Locust st. 50 cents. Saturday Evening, July 9. Invitation General.

HANSOM CAB CO. Cabs and Coupes.

New Trade MARK.

The public will hereafter recognize the Coupes of the HANSOM CAB COMPANY by our new trade-mark, as above, on doors of our Coupes.

Office and Stable, 18th and Pine Sts.

TELEPHONE NO. 1,298.

RATES OF FARE:

For one or two persons, each mile.............25 Cents
Additional half-mile or less..................15 Cents

THEATER CALLS (round trip) $2.

STANDS: Olympic Theater, southwest corner 6th and Pine, Planters' House, northwest corner 8th and Olive, Compton and Olive, Park and Mississippi avs.

See that our trade-mark is on doors if you would avoid dispute and overcharge.

DIED.

JOYCE—On Friday, July 8, 1887, at 3 o'clock a. m., JOHN J., youngest son of Mrs. Bridget Joyce, aged 24 years, 6 months, 2 days.

The funeral will take place Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, Carsonville, to St. Ann's Church and Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend. Carriages will leave Cullen & Kelly's promptly at 12:30 o'clock p. m.

MURRAY—On Thursday, July 7, 1887, at 5 o'clock p. m., Mrs. FRANCES MURRAY, aged 79 years.

The funeral will take place Saturday, 9th inst., at 2:30 o'clock p. m., from family residence, 1625 Morgan st., to St. John's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

STAFFORD—On Thursday, July 7, at 8:30 o'clock, ANN, widow of late E. H. Stafford. Due notice of funeral to be given.

Buy a Clock Now AT THE Great SACRIFICE SALE OF Imported Clocks AT THE Mermod & Jaccard JEWELRY CO., Cor. 4th & Locust. Prices, $1 to $100. Call and See Them.

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Is delivered by Carriers at 15 CENTS A WEEK in more than 400 CITIES AND TOWNS in the surrounding States.

BRANCH OFFICES IN THE CITY.

At the following DRUG-STORES BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501 ... O. Sutter
BROADWAY—2001 N ... O. D'Amour
BROADWAY—2613 S ... E. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S ... F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7621 S ... L. F. Waibel
CASS AV.—1827 ... C. W. Tomfohrde
CHOUTEAU AV.—1500 ... H. F. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837 ... W. E. Krueger
DODIER ST.—2248 ... A. & B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3183 ... F. C. Pauley
EAST GRAND AV.—1923 ... T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N ... T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837 ... P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600 ... C. Klipstein
FRANKLIN AV.—3341 ... J. B. Baseler
GAMBLE ST.—2631 ... A. Braun
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800 ... E. Kuenster
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601 ... C. E. Neubert
MARKET ST.—2846 ... St. L. Phar. Co.
MORGAN ST.—3930 ... J. S. Precter
NORTH MARKET ST.—3523 ... W. D. Temm
OLIVE ST.—1500 ... R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—3000 ... W. R. Grant
OLIVE ST.—3500 ... A. B. Roth
PARK AV.—1937 ... G. H. Andreas
SIDNEY ST.—2100 ... E. DuFour
SALINA ST.—2870 ... A. P. Kaltwasser
TAYLOR AV.—1900 N ... G. H. Wagner
WALNUT ST.—2200 ... Walnut Street Phar.
WASHINGTON AV.—2328 ... T. G. Glenn

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS—Mo. Av ... O. F. Kresse
BELLEVILLE, ILL ... Kaercher & Stolberg

It is for sale on all trains and Steamboats leaving St. Louis, and at the following, among other, leading points:

Burlington, Kan.—Victor King, Post-Office.
Cherryvale, Kan.—R. S. T. Asdel.
Chicago, Ill.—Palmer House, Sherman House, Leland House, Brentano & Bro., 101 State st.; Tremont House, Grand Pacific Hotel.
Cleveland, O.—News Stand in Depot.
Columbus, Kan.—Branin & Slease.
Council Grove, Kan.—Gibbs & McDonald.
Cincinnati, O.—J. R. Hawly, 164 Vine st.
Canton, Miss.—J. G. Fellows.
Dallas, Texas.—J. Jackson.
Denver, Col.—S. B. Wright, 385 Larimer and 391 Sixteenth; C. W. Paradice, 392 Lawrence st., and St. James Hotel.
Evansville, Ind.—Smith & Butterfield, 129 Main st.
El Paso, Tex.—Grand Central Hotel.
Ft. Smith, Ark.—Phillips & Son, Floyd & Collier, Louis Baer, F. J. Bruder & Bro.
Ft. Worth, Tex.—H. S. Kratz.
Galena, Kan.—Dana & Dana.
Girard, Kan.—McNaught & Springer.
Hannibal, Mo.—N. V. Wollner, 211 Broadway; L. Morris, D. L. Hubbard and D. F. McCarty.
Holly Springs, Miss.—West & Co.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Hotels and News Stands.
Jacksonville, Fla.—H. M. Tritot.
Jackson, Miss.—Eyrict & Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—Union Depot News Stand; J. F. Cleveland, 556 Cherry st.; H. T. Pierce.
Kenton, Tenn.—J. D. Graham.
Keokuk, Io.—D. Lowry, 523 Main st.
Leadville, Col.—B. F. Gardner & Co., 608 Harrison av.
Louisville, Ky.—C. T. Dearing, corner Third and Jefferson av.
Memphis, Tenn.—R. M. Mansford, 298 Main st; John Lang: Citizens News Depot, 285 Main st.
Mexico City, Mex.—C. M. St. Hill, Apartado, 71.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Nicollette House News Stand
Nashville, Tenn.—W. S. Duckwood & Co.
New York, N.Y.—Brentano & Bro., 5 Union Square. Metropolitan Hotel; Windsor Hotel.
New Orleans, La.—Geo. Ellis, opposite Post-Office, and W. F. Goldwaite.
Omaha, Neb.—Barkalow & Bro., Union Depot.
Oswego, Kan.—B. F. Harrison and J. H. Boulter.
Pilot Point, Tex.—J. B. Pondrom.
Palestine, Tex.—Louis Durr, W. E. Swift & Co.
Pittsburg, Kan.—Thomas Elliott.
Quincy, Ill.—T. G. Spindler, 19 N. Sixth st., T. W. Ward.
San Francisco, Cal.—Scott's Book Store, 22 Third st., and R. C. Wilber, Palace Hotel, and Baldwin Hotel.
Van Buren, Ark.—L. W. Jacques.
Vincennes, Ind.—T. Robinson.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Clarke & Co., 149 Washington st.
Washington, D. C.—Brentano Bros., 1015 Pennsylvania av.; Willard's Hotel.
Wichita, Kan.—Wichita News Company, W. A. & L. J. Green.

The POST-DISPATCH is on file in Europe at American Exchange, 449 Strand, and C. A. Gillig, 9 Strand, Charring Cross, London, Eng., and American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, France.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will please ask for check, to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST-OFFICE address.

LODGE NOTICES.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, corner 4th and Locust sts., St. Louis Lodge No. 5, I. O. O. F., will hold their regular meeting Saturday evening, July 9. Initiation as usual; visiting brothers are fraternally invited. W. F. PARSONS, N. G. J. M. WILLIAMS, Sec. 33

CASTLE HALL, MAGNOLIA LODGE, 119, K. of P., corner Iowa and Arsenal streets (Raffel's). The officers and members are requested to attend promptly at 8 p. m. this (Friday) evening, July 8. Third rank to be conferred. Visitors are fraternally invited. By order PAUL M. HUNT, C. C. Attest: E. V. M. POWELL, K. of R. and S. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Situation in shipping-room; good experience; can furnish best references. Address D 46, this office. 37

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by job printer; best reference; experience in commercial line. Address E 46, this office. 38

Coachmen.

WANTED—Situation as coachman in private family; good reference. Ad. 1620 Morgan st. 39

WANTED—Situation by a German man middle aged as driver for a delivery wagon or carriages and work around the house; good references. Address S. Berger, 504 S. 7th st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by a colored man as porter or to drive in private family. L 46, this office. 43

WANTED—Sit. as porter in any wholesale house where there is a chance of promotion. Can give ref. as to honesty and sobriety. Add. for one week M 46, this office. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Four experienced stenographers. Collins Phono Bureau, P. O., Box 587. 60

Boys.

WANTED—Boy to feed to job press. Vitrey, 108 N. 12th st. 61

WANTED—German boy; one who knows how to wait on table. 308 N. 7th st. 61

WANTED—A boy who knows how to milk cow and take care of horse. 3555 Olive st. 61

WANTED—A boy who speaks German, to learn the drug business, immediately. Apply 1901 Lami st. 61

WANTED—An experienced bundle wrapper; must have reference. Apply to W. Dixon, D. Crawford & Co. 61

HELP WANTED—MALE.

The Trades.

WANTED—Cupola-tender. Apply at 2104 Market. 58

WANTED—A good baker and confectioner. 1201 S. Compton av. 58

WANTED—Carriage wood-worker. D. W. Haydock, 10th and St. Charles sts. 58

WANTED—Ten carpenters on corner of Grand and Easton avs.; good men only need apply. 58

WANTED—First-class carriage-makers or car-builders. Laclede Car Co., 4500 N. 2d st. 58

WANTED—Five stonemasons. Office near Relay Depot, East St. Louis, Ill. Niemes & Reimann.

WANTED—Book-binders; good book forwarders on job and edition work. Becktold & Co., 210 Pine st. 58

WANTED—20 first-class molders, steady work, good pay, free bridge ticket. Apply to the Todd Pulley and Shafting Works, St. Clair av. and Vandalia track, East St. Louis, Ill. 58

WANTED—Young men as apprentices at stove-plate molding. Apply to R. S. Janes, Superintendent Bridge & Beach Mfg. Co., No. 500 South Main street.

Laborers.

WANTED—Fifty laborers at Grand av. bridge; steady work. John Bambrick, Contractor. 59

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Two good box-nailers. Broadway Planing Mill, Duross & Olcott, 3300 N. Broadway. 62

WANTED—An experienced house-man. Call or address Allerton House, National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill. 62

WANTED—All summer travelers to know that they are not safe without a bottle of STADIGER'S AURANTII in their trunk. 62

WANTED—Man knows how to take good care of horse and buggy. Inquire at Western Iron-Works, 14th and Gratiot sts. 62

WANTED—For July 15 five young men to engage with the Union Telegraph Co. and learn telegraphing on our lines and take situations paying $65, $75, $85, $95, $100 and $125 per month. App. Supt., 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator. 62

WANTED—Men who believe that Americans should rule America, and who favor restricting foreign immigration to read MUNYON'S ILLUSTRATED WORLD, a 16-page paper; shows how Americans are crowded from shops, stores, factories, mines, farms and offices by foreigners; how wages are reduced, manhood degraded and laws are defied; denounces the present naturalization laws and alien landlordism; tells how to join the American party, which now has a membership of nearly 600,000; three months free. Send 10c. to pay for mailing, and we will send the paper for three months free. Show this offer to your friends. MUNYON'S ILLUSTRATED WORLD, Philadelphia, Pa. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Situation by young lady as stenographer and caligraph operator; will accept any pay. Address W 46, this office. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A thorough, competent dressmaker, with best ref., wishes a few more engagements in families. Add. F 45, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by a German lady for a gentleman; city or country. Address N 46, this office. 47

General Housework.

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing to take home. 1027 N. 10th st. Lizzie Lamb. 51

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—A clever lady of extensive city acquaintance (middle-aged lady preferred) for a somewhat responsible though agreeable position at about $14 weekly; reference required. After 10, S. Hess, fourth floor Republican building, 3d and Chestnut (elevator). 63

General Housework.

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 3021 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 1933 Franklin av. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply 1612 Morgan st., new number. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2606 Caroline st., near Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework, two in family. Apply at 1537 Benton st. 66

WANTED—A good strong girl for general work. Home Laundry, 609 S. Broadway. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework in small family. Call at 2735 Bacon st. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework; good wages. Apply 1819 Elliott av. 66

WANTED—Little girl 14 to 16 years old for light housework. 804 Washington av.; confectionery.

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework; small family; good wages. 3714 Finney av. 66

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washerwoman one day every week. Apply to Miss J. Bedford, housekeeper, 4708 S. Broadway. 67

WANTED—Shirt ironers; experienced and good workers well paid. Apply at T. B. Boyd & Co., 309 N. 4th st. 67

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Two good girls; one cook and one room girl. 903 Bremen av. 68

WANTED—A girl for cook and general housework; family of two. Call at 1213 N. Spring av., bet. Cook and Page avs. 68

WANTED—A competent girl to cook, wash and iron for small family. Apply at 23 Nicholson place, opposite Lafayette Park. 68

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Machine and hand girls to sew on coats; only experienced hands need apply. 1519 Clinton st. 69

Nurses.

WANTED—A nurse girl. Call at 1217 Morrison av. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl 14 to 15 years old. 1435 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—A good nurse girl, not over 16. 1327 St. Ange av. 70

WANTED—A little girl to take care of children. 2309 Cass av. 70

WANTED—Strong reliable girl to nurse, to go to Louisville, Ky.; good home in good family. Apply, with references, 1131 Poplar st. 70

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—An apprentice girl. 1314 Montgomery st. 71

WANTED—A good girl, 13 to 14 years of age. Inquire 1409 Francis st. 71

WANTED—For July 15 five young ladies to engage with the Union Telegraph Co., and learn telegraphing on our lines; take situations paying $65, $75, $85, $95, $100 and $125 per month. App. Supt., 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator. 71

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FANCIER'S AGENCY, 320 N. 8th st., will exchange pet stock for photograph work. 24

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Gent and wife desire large second story front room; southern exposure; with first-class board; in private family, in western portion of city; convenient to Cable. Address P 46, this office. 20

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—100 or 125-horse power engine, in good order. Address F 46, this office. 26

BUFFALO BILL and William, the Conqueror, both captured England. Where there's a WILL there's a way. If you will to suffer no further with indigestion, dyspepsia, liver complaint and chills all you have to do is to use STADIGER'S AURANTII. The finest compound known for stomach and liver troubles. 26

ALL SORTS.

A SHIP run down in mid-ocean is hardly more dreadful to behold than a human system run down ashore. Either way it is a wreck. But a man can save himself by using STADIGER'S AURANTII. It is a life-boat amid wreck and danger. No tonic like it. Your druggist has it. 32

MONEY to loan on all personal property from $1 to $10,000 at S. Van Raalte's Loan Office, 12 and 14 S. 4th st. 32

PROFESSIONAL.

WANTED—Private lessons in architectural drawing. Address T 46, this office. 34

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature, ten cents a line; nothing less than two lines.

PERSONAL—Anti-pool roofers, T. A. Heagen & Co., 1302 Clark av. 1

PERSONAL—Any Letter: Meet me to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock, same place. Chase.

PERSONAL—Gentleman desires to form the acquaintance of the young lady who attended the performance last evening and wore dark dress and black hat with large white feather, and who noticed gentleman in same row; if agreeable, please address S 46, this office. 1

PERSONAL—Rebecca L. Ady, M. D., 1422 Olive st., medical and electric treatment: also electro-magnetic hand baths and baths of all kinds for ladies and gentlemen. Baths are a necessity and a luxury. Patrons can have choice of male or female assistants.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

DEEP-SEA SALT OYSTERS received daily. Wm. G. Milford's Ladies and Gent's Lunch-room, 209 N. Sixth st., between Pine and Olive. 74

IF you need a suit of clothes call and see the fine misfits at Dunn's Loan Office 74

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS—Parties declining housekeeping and wishing to sell their household goods for cash would do well to call on or address R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1005 Olive st. 74

"PROGRESS FIRST; politics afterwards." This a good saying. But the motto of STADIGER'S AURANTII is, "progress all the time." If you are off in digestion, blue with dyspepsia, or nauseated with bile, it will bring up to par like magic. A superb stomachic and nervine. Acts like a charm on the liver and breaks up chills and fever. 74

DR. D. I. JOCELYN of Colton Dental Association, who introduced the use of gas in St. Louis for the painless extraction of teeth, gives it his personal attention. Gas always pure; operations safe and sure. All branches of dentristry practiced at lowest prices. Office 517 Olive st. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1.
H. B. Crole & Co., Printers, 813 Locust. 74

MISS FLETCHER (assistants), massage and magnetic treatment: hand baths. 1128 Pine st. 74

MADAME SILVA. Under her massage and magnetic treatment and healthful baths the old grow young, sick are healed. This treatment is good for many ailments. 1425 Pine st. 74

PERSONAL—Mrs. Dossen, practical and competent midwife; business strictly confidential; attended to, with board; charges reasonable. 115 S. 14th st.

MISS LUCILLA,
Fortune Teller and Trance Clairvoyant, 801 N. 15th st., n. w. cor. Morgan st. Fee, 50 cents and upwards.

MRS. ROS. SABINE,
The Greatest Fortune Teller, Business Adviser and Spiritual Healer, can be consulted daily at 801 N. 15th st., n. w. cor. Morgan st. 74

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Building materials of all kinds; 7th and Chestnut. R. Brown. 5

FOR SALE—A 52-inch American Rudge bicycle; used only two months. Add. H 46, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Ferrets, Guinea pigs, rabbits, squirrels, white mice, dogs. Fanciers' Agency, 320 N. 8th.

MR. PARNELL is all broken up in health and may never see Ireland free. Had he taken time by the forelock and kept his stomach and nerves in trim with STADIGER'S AURANTII, he would have been good for a ten-year's siege in the House of Commons. All good druggists keep it. 5

SINGER Sewing Machines from $5 to $12, all in perfect order, at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 5

FOR CHEAP FURNITURE
and Household Goods on time payments or for cash at the low prices now offered go to 210 and 212 N. 7th st., near Olive. Open evenings. E. A. SKEELE. 5

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two good routes on this paper. Address K 45, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery, stock and fixtures; first-class location; a great bargain for the right party; will invoice about $1,800. Address L 45, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Saloon at northwest corner of 12th and Pine street, together with long lease on entire building; rent low; for particulars inquire at office of Jos. Schnaider's Brewing Company, 2000 Chouteau av. 4

FINANCIAL.

AN EASY way and easy terms, money can be obtained in sums to suit on furniture, pianos, without removal, etc., in use. O C. Voelcker, 807 Locust.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upward on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1015 Morgan st. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 813 Morgan.

MONEY to loan on jewelry, guns and pistols from $1 to $10,000 at S. Van Raalte's Loan Office, 12 and 14 S. 4th st. 31

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, pistols, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 31

TO LOAN $10,000, $8,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000 and $500 at 6 per cent on city real estate. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine.

WANTED—To buy shares of stock in some good reliable building association; answer, giving number of shares, amount paid in and price wanted. Address R 46, this office. 31

$25 TO $500 loaned on furniture, pianos, without removal; also on horses and wagons; weekly payments taken and interest reduced in proportion; no commission. F. W. Peters & Co., 813 Chestnut st.

FURNITURE LOANS.
$25 and upward to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 31

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, pianos, etc., stored, money advanced when desired; packing and shipping a specialty; moving with care. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 81

STORAGE—For furniture, pianos, carriages, trunks, etc.; inspection solicited; get our rates; money advanced; careful moving, packing and shipping, etc. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1005 Olive st. 81

STORAGE.
Furniture, Pianos, Trunks, Boxes, Etc.
Stored on the best terms; cheapest, safest, best and most convenient in city; an itemized warehouse receipt given; money advanced if desired; packing and shipping furniture, pianos, pictures, glass and queensware a specialty; moving done at low rates, with care, at our large fire-proof warehouse.
WM. O. LANGAN & CO., 1003 and 1005 Morgan st. 81

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—July 3, white bull bitch, 8 months old; ears cut. Liberal reward if returned to 2627 Scott av.

LOST—A plain gold ring, rather heavy and somewhat worn; liberal reward by leaving at 116 Olive st. 30

LOST—19th and Pine sts., Thursday night, Norfolk jacket; reward; no questions asked. A 47, this office. 30

LOST—Bald-faced bay horse, 16 hands high, branded L. D. A reward will be paid for the return to 3747 N. Broadway. 30

LOST—Thursday forenoon between Fair Grounds and Barr's, Northwest route, grey rubber gossamer with hood. Please address Mrs. J. T. Roberts, 4121 Warne av. 30

LOST—From 4280 Morgan st., a small Jersey cow, part of one horn broken off; had on leather halter with piece of rope attached. Reward for her return to above address. 30

LOST—A black and tan dog; had on a tin collar, lined with blue floral; "M. & Co." on lock and answers to name of "Don." If returned to 1537 Benton st., a suitable reward will be given. 30

IF the gentleman who departed Thursday night from 28th and Washington av., wearing a better hat (new stiff white No. 7 Guerdan) than he came in (by mistake) will please return the same (on purpose) to the owner, W. F. W., 1322 Chouteau av., or leave word there, an exchange (without boot, no commissions) will be effected. 30

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A sorrel mare 14½ hands high; left hind foot white; a liberal reward will be paid for return of said mare to me. Frank Goldstein, Easton and Goode av. 30

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Gentle Texas pony. Address, with price, M 46, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Dirt cheap, the fastest pacing mare in St. Louis. Apply to Henry Hammel, Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—Top buggies, park, grocery, baker, butcher and dry goods wagons. 1604 N. Broadway.

FOR SALE—Cheap, one six-seat close family carriage, good style, superior workmanship; but little used; also set English custom made harness. Address Letter-carrier Wood. 12

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

29 S. 16TH ST.—One or two second story front rooms, neatly furnished, for light housekeeping.

103 S. 14TH ST.—Nice furnished rooms cheap; for light housekeeping. 13

112 S. 14TH ST.—One nicely furnished, cool, front room; also 1 back room very reasonable. 13

208 N. 12TH ST.—One large and one 2d-floor front hall room, well fur., private family. 13

225 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Second floor for light housekeeping. 13

734 GRATIOT ST.—Three rooms, first floor, $10. 13

815 N. 9TH ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms for gents or light housekeeping. 13

817 N. 7TH ST.—$7; two rooms second floor. 13

926 MORRISON AV.—Nicely furnished front room with gas, bath and all conveniences. 13

1004 HICKORY ST.—Four unfurnished rooms; gas and bath. 13

1015 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished room to one gentleman at $1.50 per week. 13

1121 DOLMAN ST.—Two newly furnished light and airy rooms with bath, for gentlemen; $10 and $12 per month; two car-lines; four blocks to Lafayette Park. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; rooms for light housekeeping; also a small room. 13

1320 S. 10TH ST.—Bet. Autumn and Morrison av., suite of nicely furnished rooms for 3 or 4 gents; private family; gas and bath; $25. 13

1415 PINE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms for two gents or lady and gent; rent reasonable.

1424 MORGAN ST.—Large, clean, neatly furnished room; two gents; $1.25 weekly; handsome residence. 13

1601 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; peasantly situated; south and east exposure; moderate prices; day board convenient. 13

1620 PINE ST.—Two furnished rooms; southern exposure; $10 and $9; for gents. 13

1907 LUCAS AV.—Large, beautiful, cool, front room; southern exposure; in respectable private family; locality very respectable. 13

1929 OLIVE ST.—Two unfurnished rooms, gas and bath for light housekeeping. 13

2028 PINE ST.—Desirable front room, also back room for single gent. 13

2116 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms; southern exposure; reasonable. 13

2320 N. 2D ST.—Rear; second floor; $5; two rooms; colored folks preferred. 13

2348 PINE ST.—Two large handsomely furnished second-story rooms; single or en suite; also third-story front; south, north and west frontage; suitable for man and wife or single men. 13

2622 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly furnished second story front and connecting room; convenient to good board. 13

2635 CHESTNUT ST.—Large front and adjoining room well furnished; single or en suite; especially desirable for summer occupancy. 13

2643 OLIVE ST.—Two unfurnished rooms on 3d floor for housekeeping; ref. req.; rent low.

2707 CLARK AV.—Three large rooms on second floor; bath and laundry; cheap. 13

2716 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished large room; terms moderate; private family. 13

2725 UTAH ST.—3 unfurnished rooms and bath on the first floor. $11. 13

2730 CLARK AV.—For rent, five rooms; separate hall, bath, all conveniences. 13

2804 LOCUST ST.—Second-story front and rear, any way to suit parties. 13

2937 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, second and third floor. 13

3015 DICKSON ST.—5 rooms and bath, 2d floor. 13

3141 SHENANDOAH ST.—Four large rooms, with bath, laundry and large yard. 13

FOR RENT—Two rooms and kitchen in rear of 1009 N. Compton av. 13

FOR RENT—Large front room over store. Inquire of J. H. Gibson, 700 Market st. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished hall-room and one adjoining parlor. Apply 1006 Olive, or 615 Pine. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room to one or two gents; private family. Address K 46, this office. 13

FOR RENT—To physicians, two parlors on Washington av., near Jefferson av. Ad. O 45, this office.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, near Lafayette Park, for one or two gents, in private family. Address 1—33, 1500 Chouteau av. 13

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT.
GRAND MORGAN FLATS—5 and 6 rooms each; hall, bath, gas, separate entrances, large yard; rent, $25 per month each.
JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO., 206 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

2147 MICHIGAN AV.—A 5-room brick house, with cellar. 14

2623 MADISON ST.—6 rooms and bath; front and back yards; southern exposure. 14

2932 THOMAS ST.—Six rooms, hall, gas and water; rent low. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS
No. 3740 Cozzens st., one and a half blocks west of Grand av, and one half block south of Easton av. cable road, a beautiful two-story, six-room, (stock brick front house; good cellar under entire house; good cistern and sheds, nice front and side yard; lot, 25x115 feet. Price, $2,600. Terms, a small amount cash and the balance monthly payments to suit purchaser. Call at once if you want a bargain.
Tel. 752. J. A. DUFFY & CO., 806 Chestnut st. 14

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

207 N. 10TH ST.—With steam power, second floor. 17

616 MARKET ST.—Fine, large, light store for $50 per month. Apply on premises. 17

2306 N. BROADWAY—$12; nice store with two living rooms in rear. 17

BOARDING.

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—Elegantly furnished front rooms; first-class board; all conveniences; street cars pass the house. 18

1114½ N. 19TH ST.—A nicely furnished second-story front, two meals a day and three on Sunday: bath and all accommodations, in private family; terms, $4 per week. 18

1119 WASHINGTON AV.—Second-floor front room, suitable for man and wife or two or four gentlemen, with board; gas, bath and all con. 18

1224 WASHINGTON AV.—Several finely furnished rooms with excellent meals in a refined family. 18

1601 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; very pleasant and conveniently situated; with or without board; prices moderate. 18

1804 LUCAS PLACE—Elegant rooms, good board, $5 a week; coolest place in the city.

1808 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms, with or without board: unfur. front and back parlors. 18

2027 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure, with good board; $4 and $4.50 per week. 18

2322 PINE ST.—Newly furnished front room on second floor with first-class board; moderate terms. 18

2620 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegantly furnished room with board for one or two gents. 18

2620 CHESTNUT ST.—Handsomely furnished cool room and board, for one or two gents; private family. 18

FOR RENT—Pleasant front room, with or without board, for two gents at Ellendale, West St. Louis. Address J 46, this office. 18

ST. JAMES HOTEL gives board and room at from $8 to $10 per week, and from $30 to $40 per month 18

WANTED—One or two small children to board; will be well taken care of. Apply at 1019 N. 12th st., up stairs. 18

WANTED—Will old bachelor or widower take handsomely furnished second story front and board with widow lady. Address J 44, this office. 18

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—A lady and 6-year-old boy would like to get country board with some one on a farm, where they can have good country food and plenty of milk; for such am willing to pay good price. Anyone who is able to offer above please address R 43, this office; stating terms and location.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SUBURBAN cottage, western suburbs, for sale at a decided bargain if taken at once. See T. S. NOONAN, 800 Chestnut st. 9

FOR SALE—A new 8-room modern style cottage at FERGUSON; lot 150 feet front by 268 feet deep; owner desires to sell at once, offers a bargain on easy terms; twelve trains per day each way coming in at Vine st. and Union Depot; fare 10 cents. Inquire of Mrs. Schenck at Ferguson, or CHAS. C. NICHOLLS, Agent, 720 Chestnut st. 9

FOR SALE.
We have for sale 100 acres of land on Page av., between the Wabash and Colorado railroads. Also, 50 acres on Page, nearly opposite above 100 acres; this land lies high, and overlooks the city. Also, have 10 acres in southern part of city, near Concordia Park. All above lands can be subdivided and sold at auction right away. Owners very anxious to sell, as they need money. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st.

IMP'D CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One and half story brick house and lot 1528 Hogan st., between Mullanphy and Cass av. 7

FOR SALE—$600 will buy 21x64 feet s. s. Poplar st., between 3d and 4th sts.; easy payments if desired. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st.

FOR SALE—1915½ Biddle st., 2-story brick house; 6 rooms, hall; water up and down stairs; lot 16¾x90; alley. Will sell on monthly payments. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st. 7

FOR SALE—House 4136 Westminster Place, almost new 2-story brick house of 7 rooms; water up and down stairs; lot 25x150 feet; this house is west and improving fast. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st. 7

FOR SALE—2905 Madison st., near Glasgow, two-story, 9-room brick house; 13-inch walls; arranged for two families; 4 nice, large rooms on second floor; cellar and stable; bargain if sold at once. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st. 7

FOR SALE—1900 Carr st.—3-story brick house, with grocery store on 1st floor and 10 rooms on 2d and 3d floors; also a 2-story brick house, of 6 rooms, on 19th st.; lot 25x148 feet to alley; rents for $80 per month. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st. 7

FOR SALE—4200 A Cook av., s. s., just east of Pendleton av., brand new two-story press brick, Eastlake style house, 7 rooms; hall, gas and bath; hot water; fine mantels; lot 25x140 feet; price, $4,600; terms, $1,000 cash, balance $40 or $50 per month; is five blocks west of Cable cars; open every day and Sunday afternoons. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine.

FOR SALE.
On monthly payments, 803 Clarkson place; near Cable road; just east of Vandeventer av. and south of Morgan st.; new 7-room stone front; hall, bath, gas, electric-bells, large yard.
JAS. M. CARPENTER & CO., 206 N. 8th st. 7

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JULY
Real Estate Price Current.
NEW PROPERTY.
PRICES CUT DOWN.
Fisher & Co.,
714 Chestnut Street.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—50x160 feet on Taylor av., s. w. cor. of Lucky st., one block north of Easton av., where Cable line will run; can be had at a bargain; owner needs money. KEELEY & CO., 703 Pine st. 8

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—Fine $350 piano for $155; must be sold. 1609 Franklin av. 27

WANTED—Oral or printed instructions in piano forte tuning. Address O 46, this office. 27

WANTED—To buy twenty-five second-hand pianos for cash. C. E. Holtz, 1517 Franklin av. 27

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS. June 30, 1887.
DIVIDEND NOTICE—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent was declared, payable on demand. T. A. STODDART, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE CO., St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1887.—From and after Saturday, June 25, until September 1, next, unless otherwise ordered, the footway over the bridge will be open from 7:30 p. m. to 10 p. m. for 1 cent each for grown persons. Children of all classes, with their parents, free. Visitors will be permitted to remain until midnight. By order of the General Manager. R. H. HEWITT, Superintendent Upper Roadway.

$15,000 in Butler County Bonds. Notice is hereby given that I, Martin Ferguson, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids for the sale of $15,000 in Butler County Court-house Bonds until August 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, at my office in the City of Poplar Bluff, Mo. MARTIN FERGUSON, County Treasurer.
Poplar Bluff, June 21, 1887.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.
A regular graduate of three Medical Colleges, has been 15 years longer engaged in the special treatment of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD DISEASES than any other Physician in St Louis.
Blood Impurities and Poisoning, with sore mouth, tongue, throat, blotches or bone pains are treated with unparalleled success, on latest scientific principles, Safely, Privately.
Unnatural Discharges Promptly Cured.
Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Arising from Indiscretion, Excess or Indulgence, which produce some of the following effects: Nervousness, debility, dimness of sight and defective memory, pimples on the face, physical decay, aversion to the society of females, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, permanently cured. Consultation at office or by mail, free, invited & strictly confidential.
It is self-evident that a physician paying particular attention to a class of cases attains great skill. In this oldest office in America every known appliance is resorted to and the PROVED GOOD REMEDIES of all ages and countries are used. Charges are as low as can be made, using only the best. Avoid cheap promised cure-alls—they are useless and often dangerous. Every case requires specially prepared treatment. All are treated with skill in a respectful manner, and knowing what to do, NO EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE. If you secure the skill and get a speedy and perfect life-cure, that is the important matter. Call or write Dr. Whittier.

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address C. J. MASON, Post Office Box 3179, New York City.

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

A Too Zealous Missionary.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Letters recently received in this city from the Tonga Islands, belonging to the Friendly group, report a very lamentable state of things there, owing to the intolerant and persecuting spirit of a Methodist missionary named Baker. He was sent out from England several years ago, but was recalled by the missionary society which sent him on account of the arrogant spirit he exhibited toward the natives. Instead of returning as ordered, he remained and fomented a secession from the Wesleyan Church, organizing what he called the "Free and Independent Church of Tonga." Currying favor with the King of the islands, he so bullied the native ministers and members in the King's name that out of more than 7,000 communicants all but 852 were driven to join Baker's organization. Those who remained he persecuted with the greatest bitterness until an attempt was made to assassinate him. Recovering from the attempt he instigated wholesale executions, and his persecutions of those who persistently refused to join his church were bitterer than ever. "A young lad, the son of a Wesleyan minister recently deceased, who refused to leave the church of his father, was whipped with seventy-five lashes. His name was Jione Havea. An old woman named Mele Tahi, for the same offense, was brutally flogged at Baker's order until she fainted and fell senseless on the ground. Henry Jaliai, a promising young native minister, was beaten about the head with a musket and almost butchered. The 'Tyrant of Tonga,' as he is called, has thrown numbers of Wesleyans, ironed, into prison, and has lately shot four innocent men. It is a veritable reign of terror."

A Moral Standing on Its Head.

From Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

"Yes, I gave each of my sons $5,000 and sent them West to make their fortunes. John invested his money in a cattle ranch and went to work in earnest. It grieves me to say that Henry, disregarding my admonitions about honesty and industry, started a faro bank."

"And it all turned out in the usual way, I suppose."

"Yes, Henry owns John's cattle ranch now and has lent him money to come home with."

THE CIVIL COURTS.

MRS. BERTHA MAURER'S SECOND EXPERIENCE, OR A MONTH IN MATRIMONY.

Aspersions Cast Upon Her Former Husband and Her Relatives—Scared by a Revolver—The Supreme Court Takes a Hand in the Gercke Alimony Case—The Court of Appeals and Circuit Court Reversed—A Question of Ejectment.

A suit for divorce was filed to-day in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Bertha Maurer against Frank Maurer. The parties were married on the 11th of April of the present year, and they separated before the honeymoon was well over. Mrs. Maurer declares that on the 7th of May her husband left her without any cause or provocation on her part, and he told her at the time that he would never return. He has remained away from her ever since. She states that soon after the marriage her husband subjected her to many indignities, wounded her feelings repeatedly, insulted her by harsh references to her relatives and her husband by former marriage and did many things at home rendering her condition intolerable. She was in constant fear of her life, because her husband insisted upon keeping a loaded revolver in her bedroom. She frequently asked him to remove the bullets, but he declined, and her nerves were shattered by fear that something dreadful would happen some day. Mrs. Maurer, for further ground for the divorce, alleges that her husband failed and refused to support her in a proper manner.

No Alimony Pending Appeal.

The Gercke appealed divorce case has occupied the attention of three courts already, and before it is finally disposed of other questions may arise. Judge Seddon, it will be remembered, gave the wife $6,000 alimony in gross. The husband appealed from this allowance and from the decree and Judge Seddon granted the appeal, but entered an order allowing the wife $35 per month pending the appeal. The husband objected to it, but the Court declined to grant an appeal from the order, and the husband took his grievance to the Court of Appeals, where it was held that the Circuit Judge did right in allowing the wife alimony pending the appeal. The husband's counsel next appeared before the Supreme Court asking for an order on the Circuit Court to compel the granting of an appeal from the order of alimony pending the appeal of the case.

The court of last resort has granted a writ of mandamus, or to show cause, which in effect stays the execution issued a few days since against the husband for payment of the July alimony. It would seem that the law withholds support for the wife pending her husband's appeal in a divorce case in which the amount of alimony is the bone of contention.

She Left Him.

William J. Sims entered a suit to-day in the Circuit Court against Mamie Sims seeking a decree of divorce. They were married at Haverhill, Mass., on the 24th of November, 1876. Mr. Sims alleges that on the 8th day of July, 1881, his wife absented herself, without cause or provocation on his part, and has remained away ever since.

The Ulrici Bequest.

A petition for an order to pay taxes on the Ulrici estate was filed to-day in the Circuit Court by Wm. L. Boeckeler, trustee. By the will of Richard W. Ulrici who died in August, 1886, some valuable property on Walnut, High, Commercial and Second streets was left in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Ida Taylor Chouteau. The taxes for 1886 and 1887 are long over-due, and the administrator of the Ulrici estate has refused to pay, on the ground that the property was devised to Mrs. Chouteau subject to payment of the taxes due at the death of Mr. Ulrici. The trustee states that Mrs. Chouteau is claiming the rentals from the property, and he is anxious to know whether the taxes should be paid by him or by the estate.

Owen's Bondsmen.

Edwin Harrison confessed judgment to-day in the Circuit Court in favor of Isaac G. Baker for $11,500 in respect of his co-liability as bondsman for Obey E. Owen, the former teller of the Third National Bank. Mr. Baker effected a settlement of one of the suits brought by the bank in the sum of $25,000.

The Patrick Estate.

The inventory of the estate of the late William Patrick was filed to-day in the Probate Court. The personalty, consisting of law books, is valued at $861.60. There is also due from D. R. Patterson of Philadelphia, Administrator of the estate of John T. Patrick, father of deceased, $4,426 under adjudication of the Orphan' Court of Philadelphia.

The Will of a Baroness.

An answer was filed to-day in the suit of Maria B. Dudley and others against Edmund T. Halsey and others relative to the will of the Baroness Fahnenberg. The answer of Theophile Papin, Jr., avers that neither of the Hunt minors have any right to institute the suit, that it is illegally brought and cannot be prosecuted. He admits that the document admitted to probate was the will of Sally Williams Strather, Baroness of Fahnenberg, and that he has been acting as the administrator, and that the Baroness at the time of making the will was of sound mind, and that it was within the power with which she was invested by the will of her mother, Theodosia Strother.

Matters in Probate.

The will of Andrew J. Hettinger was admitted to probate to-day. Leo Rassieur is appointed executor. After the widow has received her share of the estate, the residue is to be enjoyed by the daughter Minnie.

Letters of administration were granted to-day to James P. Fairley on the estate of Mary Haggerty. The estate is valued at $2,000.

The Statute Invoked.

Judge Dillon to-day rendered a decision in the suit of Alex. H. Hanlan, Jr., against Mrs. Camilla S. McManus. This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of a strip of ground, 3⅝ inches front on Locust street between Eighth and Ninth streets. It was conceded that the paper title was in the plaintiff and the main defense was the statute of limitations. The Court holds that Mrs. McManus was entitled to invoke the statute of limitations, and a judgment is entered in her favor. The ground had been continuously occupied by her, and by those under whom she claimed since 1852. It was urged for the plaintiff that the evidence did not show that the occupation was adverse to the true owner or that it was held under a claim of title or of ownership. The court did not take that view of the case.

After the purchase of land by Mr. Rudolph, he found 25 feet of vacant ground between two houses and he thought that they were the 25 feet that he had bought. He had no survey made but at once took possession and commenced to build. The fact that he asked Mr. Raniletts for the use of his west wall as a partition wall, showed that he claimed up to that wall. The fact that he built and occupied on the same line all the way back to the alley left no doubt that he claimed to own up to that line and that Mr. Raniletts assented to it.

The fact that Mr. Rudolph used the wall under a license is no argument that he occupied the ground under a license. It would be unfair to hold that when Mr. Rudolph bought the right to use Mr. Raniletts' wall he thereby agreed that Mr. Raniletts should be considered in joint possession of four inches of what Mr. Rudolph claimed as his own.

Triple A Liver Water

For billiousness, torpid iver, headaches. Acts on the liver. Depot 700 Olive. Druggists sell it. 25c.

June Record of Fires.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Commercial Bulletine fire record shows the largest fire loss of any June on record excepting June, 1877, the month of the great fire at St. John, N. B. The total is $10,182,100, against $975,000 for June, 1886, and larger than the average of June fires for ten years previous to 1886 by nearly $4,000,000.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Provisions of the Laws Passed at the Recent Called Session.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 8.—The "swamp angel" is not the only piece of railroad legislation adopted at the recent called session of the Legislature. A number of other laws of more or less importance were passed. Following is a brief synopsis of them:

GOVERNING FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

House bill No. 1 introduced by Mr. Knowles is amendatory of the existing law governing the right of railroad companies to extend their lines without the State or to give aid to other lines to be built as connections or extensions. The amendment makes a corporation licensing or permitting a corporation of another State under any running arrangements to run engines or cars upon its road in this State subject to taxation and regulation as though it operated the road for itself, and makes the foreign corporation having the running arrangement with the railroad in this State liable for violation of the laws just as the lessee of a railroad in the State is now liable.

SWITCHES TO MINES.

House bill No. 11, introduced by Mr. Hicklin, requires railroad companies to connect their lines with switches which may be built by mine-owners from their mines, and to operate these switches under penalty of $500 damages and costs for each failure. If the railroad company refuses to furnish cars the shipper may furnish them and the railroad company shall transport them for a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the Railroad Commissioners if it cannot be agreed on. And the same penalty holds for a refusal to transport these cars.

UNLOADING CATTLE CARS.

House bill No. 67, introduced by Mr. Knowles, repeals a section of the existing statute on "private corporations," and makes it unlawful to unload between June 1 and November 1, or clean out a pen or yard or cars in which live stock have been confined on any but lands enclosed and not adjacent to springs or running water; and requires railroad companies to clean cattle cars at point of delivery; every offence subjecting them to a fine of $50 to $500.

MORTGAGING AN UNBUILT ROAD.

Senate bill No. 10 introduced by Mr. Mansfield is amendatory of the statutes on the issue of stock and bonds and increase of capital stock of railroad companies. It limits the words "bonded indebtedness of a corporation" by the words "secured by mortgage on its property and franchises" and adds a provision that bonds issued under the provisions of the act, and not secured by such mortgage, shall be secured by mortgage on the property or franchises constructed or acquired with the proceeds or by deposit as collateral of the first mortgage bonds of the road so constructed; but no such bond shall be issued without consent of a majority of the stock obtained at a meeting called by sixty days' public notice.

BLOCKING SWITCHES.

Senate bill No. 11 requires all railways to fill or block switches, frogs and guard-rails.

GEORGIA'S DISGRACE.

Startling Revelations Regarding the Horrors of the Convict Lease System.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 8.—The convict question in Georgia is again to the fore, and sensational developments are to be expected at any moment. It is now the general opinion that the lease system will be abolished, and the convicts all put to work on the public roads. The abuses of the system have justified the Rev. Dr. Felton's sweeping denunciation. Some of the convicts have been inhumanely treated. One man who lost his shoes was made to walk barefoot over hot bricks and was afterward beaten with a leather trace strap because he complained of the keeper's cruelty. In one instance the convicts were frozen so badly that some of them died and others lost the use of their limbs. In one case a convict's feet were frozen so that the toes dropped off. Badly cooked rations, spoiled meat, unclean and horribly ventilated quarters made the death rate appallingly high at times. Epidemics were, of course, by no means uncommon. Complaint was followed by additionally cruel treatment. Men and women were sometimes chained together, whites and black alike, and made to work from daylight until dark. Fevers and pestilence were not uncommon. These facts are gleaned from reports made by the physicians and from statements made by discharged convicts. The truth will out, it has been said, but in this matter it has been a long time coming to the light. Gov. Gordon is highly commended for the attitude he has taken in this matter, and public sentiment is undoubtedly crystallizing in favor of the total abolition of the lease system. In the mean time the duel between ex-Gov. Smith and Dr. Westmoreland is likely to come off at any time, and when it does they will be expected to fight to the death, as both are men of great determination.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Items of Interest From the City Beyond the Big Bridge.

Charles Schovel raised a disturbance in Priester's saloon on Broadway last evening and Priester threw him out. When he reached the sidewalk he started to run out Broadway, and a policeman gave chase. Priester shouted for the officer to catch the fugitive, and the latter, supposing that a robbery had been committed, kept up the pursuit. A hundred or more people joined in the chase, which lasted until the fugitive reached the Belt Railroad tracks, where he fell from exhaustion. He was brought to the station, the crowd following. When it was learned that the fellow was only wanted for disturbing the peace, the crowd of pursuers left much disappointed.

The charge of criminal assault preferred against Conrad Leveling and Frank Reinecke by Barbara Remelin has been dismissed.

Mayor Stephens purchased this morning for $250 a team of horses for the hose reel.

A switch engine was over-turned in the Wabash yards last evening. The engineer, W. J. Sullivan was slightly injured.

The School Board has rented four rooms in the Howe institute to relieve the crowded condition of the school.

The Bridge and Tunnel Company has commenced to fill in under the superstructure from the switch tower to Dyke avenue. It is proposed to make a solid roadbed ten feet clear of the tracks on each side. The work of making the embankment will take about two years.

Mrs. Wm. Johnson is still in a precarious condition. Doctor Johnson, who is sojourning in Scotland, was cabled of his wife's condition and this morning a cablegram was received stating that he would be home in nine days.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

The Terrible Tale of F. W. Tiefenbrunn at the Coroner's Office.

This morning Frederick W. Tiefenbrunn, living at 407 South Fourteenth street, called at the Coroner's office and stated that his wife Josephine, whom he had accidentally shot on the Fourth, had died at 9 o'clock this morning of her injuries. He stated that he had been shooting that day with a target rifle, which he charged with a long-range ball. Placing an oyster can on the rail of the porch of his house he fired at it, striking the can fairly in the center. He again placed it up to shoot at it a second time. There were some washed clothes hanging in the yard, which shut off his view of the door of his house. As he was bringing around his rifle for a second shot his wife stepped out of the door and the weapon was accidentally discharged. The ball struck her in the left breast, near the heart, and she fell to the floor. Almost crazed with grief he ran to her and after summoning neighbors hurried away in search of physicians. He summoned two, and both had been attending her up to the time of her death. They had been married twenty years and had eight children. Tiefenbrunn appeared very much worried over his unfortunate killing of his wife, and the Coroner believes that, as the man states, it was purely accidental.

Murdered Her Lover.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.—Stella Williams, a colored woman, living at McDonalds, Pa., with Lewis Walker, coal miner, also colored, shot and killed the latter last night because he threatened to leave her. The woman was arrested and taken to the County Jail at Washington last night.

Convention of Hebrew Congregations.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The annual convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations will be held in this city next week, commencing on Tuesday, the 12th inst., instead of to-day, as previously stated.

BEGGAR FRAUDS.

The Confessions of a Fagan in This Line of Business.

From the Boston Globe.

"A year ago I kept a boarding-house on Carver street, which was the general headquarters for the crowd. At no time were there less than a dozen men and women who earned their living solely 'working the street.' The average number of boarders was about twenty. They were mostly natives of Belgium, who spoke French freely and were frequently mistaken for French people. Some were Italians and a few Germans. Perhaps half a dozen Frenchmen might be found among them, but some way they did not seem to like the business, or else they were too proud to follow it up.

"I was master of the house and got so much money every week for board and lodging, besides the professional advantages. If they didn't pay up prompt they had to get out. It was a principle of the house not to do a losing business. Yes, I'll show you over the house.

"That bed over in the corner used to be occupied by an old fellow who worked Temple place on the blind musician racket. He looked like a wreck anyway, and if it hadn't been for his red nose and easy way of finding his way around he would have made a big success. As it was he didn't do very bad. After four years' work in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, he carried away $4,000 back to Belgium. He has a son who expects to start next summer with as much more.

"In the next room lodged a fellow by the name of La Fitte, who was over six feet high and strong enough to knock out an ox. He played the broken-arm racket one whole winter and used to average from $6 to $10 a day.

"Then there was another man who had a bear. He didn't do as well in Boston as he did in New York and before he left town he was disgusted with Boston. He was an Englishman and drank ale enough to drown his beast. I asked him once why it was that he left so sudden. He said that Boston was played out and that it wouldn't give any chance to a gentleman trying to earn an honest penny."

With these words the man once more started down stairs.

"How much did your boarders make?" inquired the reporter.

"It all depended upon their professional ability," was the reply. "Some used to make as high as $10 a day on the average. Why, there was one feller with both legs cut off who used to room here, who got $5 a week from a woman on Beacon street one whole season. He was walking up Charles street one day, and near the Beacon street crossing tried his old trick of getting nearly run over by a horse-car. Two old ladies saw him as he waddled along, using his sticks to help the leather stumps which he uses for feet. The driver didn't see him until he seemed almost under the horses' feet. Then he put on the brakes. Those ladies were scared, it seemed like such a narrow escape. They needn't have been, because he was a stumper in long practice and knew just what risk he could afford to run. At just the right minute he got out of the way. Pretty soon the old ladies overtook him, and pitied his bad luck in being cut off that way. He told a good story about a sickly wife and hungry children.

"These old ladies told him to call next day, and he came down to the house and bet the boys a bottle of wine that he would stick the old ladies for a 'ten.' He went to see them per agreement, came back with a new crisp $10 bill and an order on a down-town lawyer, who was the old lady's attorney, for a weekly pension of $5. This caused much fun among the boys, and they helped Jacques spend the whole amount before morning. That gift made seven of the dirtiest beggars in Boston royally drunk."

A LETTER FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

His Opinion of Gen. Sherman and Mr. Jefferson Davis.

6 HILL STREET, LONDON, W., June 6, '87.

SIR—I am much obliged for your interesting letter about the criticisms of Gen. Sherman and Mr. Davis upon my short review of Gen. Long's history of Gen. Lee.

You ask me if I mean to answer those comments. I have no such intention. Both those gentlemen had much better, I think, address themselves to Gen. Long upon the historical points they dispute. From his close intimacy with Gen. Lee he is more likely to be correct than they can be regarding the doings of the great men he served so well, and whose history he has written with so much affection and ability.

Anything coming from the pen of a distinguished soldier like Gen. Sherman will always be of interest and weight. I have so much sincere respect for his military character and for his great achievements, that were he to differ from me in opinion upon any campaign in which he, like myself, had taken no part, and of which, therefore, he was, like myself, merely an unprejudiced commentator, I should hesitate before I expressed any views at variance with his. In the present instance, however, I think the outside world, who must be the great jury to eventually settle all such contested matters of opinion, will attach more weight to the opinions of European students of war upon the events of the great Confederate struggle than even to those of the most eminent American Generals like Gen. Sherman, the reason being that men who, like him, played a most distinguished part in that war can scarcely be regarded as impartial judges.

I have read his remarks upon me with deep interest, for he writes like a soldier and a gentleman.

Of poor Mr. Davis' letter I prefer saying little. When I remember his career and his present position, I can sympathize with his dislike to all outside criticism upon the events in which Gen. Lee achieved such immortal renown. I am sorry that a man who had the privilege of being a friend of that high-bred Virginian gentleman and soldier should write as he has done of one who is a complete stranger to him—of one who has committed what in Mr. Davis' eyes is evidently the unpardonable fault of presuming to criticise the policy and acts of the ex-Confederate President. Mr. Davis's self-appreciation causes him to think himself a greater man than those who deal with him historically are prepared to admit. I remain, sir, faithfully yours,

WOLSELEY.

To Gen. C. G. Dahlgren.

A Remarkable Man.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

There is a man living in Dublin, Laurens County, whose name is John Smith, and in some respects he is fully as remarkable a man as the famous Captain of Pocahontas renown. The plain John Smiths of this country are growing scarcer and scarcer. The new directory of this city shows only two. But it is a fact that the scarcer they get the more remarkable they are.

Capt. John Smith, of Dublin, never drank any milk, tea or coffee, ate any honey, nor did he ever take a chew of tobacco; never played a game of any kind; never went fishing or hunting, and yet he has traveled all over the United States.

He was commissioned a Captain in the Confederate army at the age of 15, was a gallant officer, and was wounded three times. He entered the army a drummer-boy and came out a captain. He was one of the men who captured the engine thieves on the Western & Atlantic Railroad in the latter days of the war.

He was one of the crew of the Virginius, the vessel that carried a load of arms to the Cuban insurrectionists, and was sentenced to be shot with the rest of the crew and also Capt. Fry.

His most serious wound was received while trying to escape from the Federalists during the war. He effected the escape, but was badly wounded by the guards.

In 1867 he was a prominent figure in the Central American revolution. He is a fine-looking man, and makes a good citizen of the county.

Col. Dan and His Bride.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Fresh and rejuvenated as if just from the choicest pastures of life, Col. Dan Rice looked in upon the Times-Democrat last evening and received his well-earned congratulations on his change of conditions. He is looking ten years younger than when he was last here a short time ago, and his smile has now about it a sparkle that recalls other days. Col. Dan was married to Mrs. M. Robinson on June 8. This lady was the widow of the celebrated Capt. Greathouse who established the first stock ranch in Texas, and she is the possessor of a large one herself. She is a lady of about 45 and a devout Christian, having given much of her time to charitable work. While here Mrs. Rice intends visiting the charitable institutions of the city, as she takes much interest in them. The happy couple, after spending a short time here, will leave for Cincinnati by boat and thence East.

SATURDAY EVENING EXCURSION

on the Palace

STEAMER HUDSON

TO ALTON AND RETURN

Leaving foot of Vine st. 6:30 p. m. SATURDAY, JULY 9, returning before midnight. Tickets, 50c.; ladies, 25c. Excellent orchestra and Prof. Woods in charge of the dancing. No objectionable parties allowed on the boat. Refreshments on board.

Regular excursion on Sunday to Alton and Grafton at 50c. and 75c.

J. W. BOOTH & SONS

GRAIN COMMISSION HOUSE,

Room No. 6, Mitchell Building, No. 212 N. Third Street, St. Louis.

Special attention given to the selling of BULK GRAIN.

Sam'l A. Gaylord. John R. Blessing.

SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.,

Stock Brokers,

NO. 307 OLIVE STREET.

Granite Mountain, Small Hopes, Hope and Adams Mining Stocks Bought and Sold.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

County Bonds, City Bonds, Township Bonds, Gas Bonds, School Bonds, Water Bonds, Street Railway Bonds, And all Local Stocks

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

SAM'L A. GAYLORD & CO.

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

307 .... Olive Street 307

Callaway County Bonds.

The old 6 per cent bonds being called in, holders of the same desirous to exchange for the new 5 per cent bonds at par, or preferring to take the money August 1, next, will please notify the undersigned as early as possible, giving the number and denomination of their bonds; or any one wishing to purchase the new bonds will please address

MATTHEWS & WHITAKER,

St. Louis, Funding Agents Callaway County, Missouri.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Wall street, 11 a. m.—The stock market was dull and irregular at the opening this morning, Missouri, Kansas & Texas being down ¾ and New England up ½ per cent. The market was generally firm, and slight advances were made in the early dealings. The market soon yielded, and the early gains were lost, with fractions in addition. Reading declined ⅝, St. Paul ¾ and New England ⅝ per cent. American Cotton Oil certificates were again strong and advanced about a point. Before the end of the hour the temper of the speculation underwent another change, and at 11 o'clock it is very dull, but steady to firm, at about opening prices.

NOON.—Money quiet at 6 per cent. Bar silver, 95¼c. The market was a little more active after 11 o'clock, but a heavy tone again overspread the market and fractional declines were made. A reaction followed and prices were carried beyond those of 11 o'clock. At noon the market is very dull and about steady. United States 4s, coupon, 127⅞; do 4½s, coupon, 108¾; Pacific 6s of 1895, 123.

3 p. m.—The market remained dull and steady till 1 o'clock, but during the next hour it yielded and declined small fractions. Shortly after 2 p. m. it rallied and the losses were recovered, and small fractions in addition. The close was quiet and firm.

BOSTON, July 8.—Mexican Central bonds, 4s, 72@72¼; 7s, 77@77½; scrip, 95@96; common, 16@16⅛. Mining stocks—Huron, 3@3⅛; Allouez, 112½@137½; Calumet & Hecla, 212@214.

LONDON, July 8, 12:30 p. m.—Consols opened at 101 11-16 for both money and the account.

4 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Matthews & Whitaker, bankers and brokers, 121 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKS.	Opening...	Highest...	Lowest...	Closing...
Canada Southern	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57
Canadian Pacific				
Central New Jersey	78½	78¾	78¼	78¼
Central Pacific				
Chic., St. P., M. & O.	50	50	49	49½
do pfd	111¾	111¾	110⅝	110⅝
C., R. I. & P.				
C., B. & Q.	144¼	144¼	144	144
C., M. & St. P.	86⅞	87	85½	86⅛
C. & N. W. com	117½	117⅜	116½	116⅝
Cotton Oil Trust	40½	41⅜	39¾	40
Del., Lack & W.	133⅜	133⅜	131⅜	132⅛
Del. & Hudson	101¼	101⅜	100⅝	100⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	28¾	28¾	28⅛	28⅛
East Tenn. com	24½	24½	23½	23½
do pfd				
Erie com	31¼	31¼	30	30½
do pfd	70			70
do 2d mtg bds	98¾	98¾	98	98
Ft. W. & Den.	45½	45½	45	45
Hocking Valley	28¼	28¼	27¾	28
Houston & Texas				
Illinois Central				
Ind., B. & W.				
Lake Shore	97	97	95⅞	96¼
Louis. & Nash.	62⅛	62⅛	61	61⅞
Michigan Central	88	88	86½	86⅞
Missouri Pacific	102½	102¾	102¼	102⅛
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	28	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
Mobile & Ohio				
Manhattan Elevated				
New York & New England	50⅝	50¾	49⅝	50¼
New York Central	108⅝	108⅛	108	108¼
Norfolk & Western common	19			19
do do pref	46½	46½	45½	45½
Northern Pacific common	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞
do pref				
Ohio Southern				
Oregon & Transcontinental	30⅛	30¼	29⅝	30
Or. Nav. & Trans. Co.	98			98
Ohio & Miss. common	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
Pacific Mail	44¼	44⅝	43¾	44⅛
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	33	33⅛	33	33
Philadelphia & Reading	57	57⅛	55⅝	56⅛
Pullman Palace Car				
St. Paul & Duluth common	80⅝			80⅝
do do pref				
St. L. & San F. common	38	38⅛	38	38⅛
do 1st pref				
do 2d pref	76	76	75½	76
St. P., M. & Man.	115	115¾	114⅛	115⅜
Texas & Pacific	29	29	28¾	29
Texas & Pacific incomes				
Union Pacific	57	57	56⅛	56⅛
Wabash, St. L. & P.	18⅛			18⅛
do pref	32½	32½	32	32½
Western Union T. Co.	76⅛	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛
West Shore bonds	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝

Importation of Gold.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The second importation of gold from Europe this season arrived on the steamer Trave, and consists of two lots—$250,000 to Von Hoffman & Co., and $200,000 to Muller, Schall & Co. This makes $500,000 so far this week, none of which was reported at the time of shipment, and not included in the estimates of $2,000,000 on the way.

Local Bonds.

Corrected daily by James Campbell, Banker and Broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.

	WHEN DUE.	INTEREST PAYABLE.	BID.	ASK.
[illegible] cent bonds			[illegible]	[illegible]
4½ cent bonds	1891	M. A. N. & F.	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 cent bonds	1907	J. S. D. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY BONDS.

Mo. Pac. 1st m 6s	1888	Feb. and Aug.	103½	104
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May and Nov.	116	116¾
Mo. Pac. 2d m 7s	1891	Jan and July.	110½	111
Mo. Pac. 3d	1905	May and Nov.	123	124
No. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan. and July.	118	118½
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	Feb. and Aug.	108	113¼
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	June and Dec.	106	111½
K. P. D. Ex. 6s	1899	May and Nov.	104½	105½
K. P. Consols	1910	May and Nov.	103	103½
St. L. & M. 1st 7s	1892	Feb. and Aug.	112½	112

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 3-65 sterling	1907	June and Dec	25	100
City 4s sterling, 10-20s	1902	May and Nov.	100½	101
City 4s sterling, 20s	1905	Jan. and July.	102	103
City 5s sterling, 10-20	1900	June and Dec.	102¾	103¼
City 5s	1900	Jan. and July.	109	110
City 6s gold	1892—93	Various.	109	109½
City 6s sterling	1898	June and Dec.	117	118
City 6s water	1899	June and Dec.	105	106
City 6s water	1892	Apr. and Oct.	109	109½
City 6s bridge approach	1892	June and Dec.	110	110½
County 6s gold	1895—96	Jan. and July.	113	114
County Park	1905	Apr. and Oct.	124	125

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Clearings	$2,967,728
Balances	412,784

Mining Stocks.

Name.	Bid.	Asked.
Granite	$53 50	$55 00
Small Hopes	7 25	7 50
Adams	2 50	2 75
Sheridan	20	22½
Cleveland	15	20
Juniper	08	10
Peacock	32½	35
Yavapai	30	35
Bremen	15	25
Mexican Improvement	40	45
Dinero	35	40
Ideal	03	05
Lochiel	04	05
West Granite	45	55
Hope	6 70	6 85

COMMERCE.

FELL BACK.

Wheat Again Weakens, Followed by Corn—Provisions Featureless.

By Telegraph from Jones, McCormick & Kennet, Chicago, to the POST-DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, July 8, 1 p. m.—The export demand and dry weather prompted many to go long wheat yesterday and to-day, which gave the market an improved tone and slightly higher prices early, but the confidence in a further advance did not last, and in trying to realize the crowd found a scarcity of buyers, so the pressure to sell caused a ½c decline. We see little or no improvement in speculative circles, and traders generally are disinclined to trade at present; particularly if the market is so featureless. We anticipate little change in values in the near future but believe in buying on the weak spots for slight reactions. The market closed steady and quiet.

Corn held steady for some time this morning, but finally weakened with wheat and under constant hammering by a few scalpers. It seems to have many friends, as a great deal has been picked up in small lots by outsiders, presumably on the reports of insufficient rains.

Provisions have been dull and featureless.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by S. W. COBB & CO., 317 and 319 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS:

	Closing Yesterday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
July	74⅜	74½	74	74
Aug	74⅜	74⅞	74⅛@¼	74¼
Sept	75⅞@76	76¼	76	76
Oct	77⅞	77⅞	77	77½
Dec	80⅝	80⅞	80⅜	80¾
Year	74¼	74⅜	74⅜	74 n
CORN.				
July	32¼			32 b
Aug	33	33⅛	33	33
Sept	34⅛			34 b
Oct	34⅝	34½	34½	34½ a
Year	32¼			32 a
OATS.				
July	24¼			24¼ b
Aug	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Sept				24¼ b
Oct	24			23⅞ b

CHICAGO:

	Closing Yesterday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
Aug	72½@¼	72⅞	72¼	72⅜
Sept	74⅛	74⅝@¾	74¼	74⅜
Oct	75⅞	76¼@⅜	75⅞@76	76
Dec	78⅞	79⅜	78⅞	79
CORN.				
Aug	36¾	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜
Sept	37⅜	37⅜	37⅛	37¼
Oct	37¾	38	37½@⅝	37⅝
May	39¾	40	39¾	39¾
OATS.				
Aug	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26 a
Sept	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜@½
LARD.				
Aug	6.45@47	6.45	6.42	6.42 b
Sept	6.57	6.57	6.52	6.55
Oct	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.60
SHORT RIBS.				
Aug	7.57@60	7.60	7.55	7.60
Sept	7.67@70	7.72	7.67	7.70
Oct	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60

NEW YORK—Wheat—July, 86⅜c b; August, 85⅛c b; September, 85⅞c a; October, 87c; December, 89⅜c a; May, 1888, 95⅜c a. Corn—July, 44½c; August, 45⅞c a; September, 47c b; October, 48c a.

TOLEDO—Wheat—July, 77c a; August, 77¾c a; September, 78⅜c; December, 82⅜c.

Movements of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	RECEIPTS Wheat.	RECEIPTS Corn.	SHIPMENTS. Wheat.	SHIPMENTS. Corn.
St. Louis	81,178	24,200	....	10,200
Milwaukee	8,405	960	930	....
Baltimore	76,960	29,970	129,365	90
Toledo	27,984	3,161	1,000	21,250
New York	184,450	25,500	198,988	2,390
Chicago	16,026	59,213	166,095	450,215
Kansas City	1,000	11,500	1,500	6,000
Detroit	7,905	1,535	21,177	1,211
Duluth	2,809	....	91,020	....
Minneapolis	57,980	....	13,440	....
Philadel'hia	91,933	6,042	9,482	5,883

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
To-day	256,839	1,721,787	27,185	18,331	......
Yes'dy	232,307	1,694,974	29,782	18,331	......
	No. 2 Red.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.	No. 2.
To-day	169,019	1,449,320	13,026	18,331	......
Yes'dy	143,965	1,408,654	13,807	18,331	......

St. Louis Market.

FORENOON SESSION, CLOSING 1 P. M.

Liverpool's receipts of wheat for past week 540,000 bu, 300,000 coming from America; receipts of corn 225,000 bu.——Yesterday, 90,000 bu receipts wheat were too small, but to-day's receipts of 80,000 bu were entirely too large.——"Uncle Dan" Hodgkins says the next visible of wheat will be scraping around 30,000,000, and from that will run down to 25,000,000.——California's stocks on July 1 were 4,650,000 bu wheat, against 2,090,000 a year ago, and of barley 1,428,000 bu, against 205,000 a year ago.——Next week will see a large number of familiar faces missing from the floor, as the members not already gone are preparing for their usual summer flitting. The grain pit will be well cleared out. Moses Fraley, Ben Bames and T. G. Bowman have already gone, and J. C. Ewald, Henry Vogelsang, Sid Francis and other prominent traders will shortly leave. The absence of these operators will undoubtedly make a perceptible difference in the volume of trading.——There was quite a flurry in wheat on yesterday afternoon's curb, the nervous, uneasy feeling that has been generating for some time through the wet weather culminating then in a scramble to buy that ran prices up sharply. "I want out," was the cry of the shorts, and they fought their way out as fast as they could. July sold up to 75⅛c, August to 75@75⅛c, and September to 76⅜c ere the alarm subsided.——A regular steamship line has been established from New Orleans to the United States of Colombia, running to the important ports of Colon, Carteagena and Saraville.——Crops dispatches in the Chicago Times this morning indicated a spotted condition of spring wheat in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. If they keep on with dry weather and locust damage reports, the Northwest will raise a bigger crop of wheat than last year, when the early crop prophets ruined what turned out to be the finest and largest yield of wheat ever before known.——"On my way West," remarked Harry Slaughter, addressing the crowd, "I saw corn that stood as high as a horse's back. On my return trip you couldn't see a horse and rider if they rode through the field." A silence fell upon the group that was broken by some one remarking something about "champion belt," and another saying, "No one can tell how Slaughter stands on the market. Haven's knows!"——Driver to Small & Raisin—Reliable New York says: "Position in Spring stronger than it looks. Large lines of wheat for banks and others have been for sale on arrival. This wheat is cleaned up and market firm and good demand. We have had three-fourths of all arrivals and have only about twenty loads left."——Joe Schwab: We are on the eve of another advance in cotton. The near months will be put up and the deferred months follow. This will make them a good sale later, but the men who have been selling paper will have to walk up to the Captain's office.——Twenty per cent of the car lots and 50 per cent of the sacked lots new wheat now grades No. 3, showing the effect of the late rains.——Bel Slack: Well, I see Orthwein sweeping the market of cash wheat. Last year the millers sat on the fence and saw the elevators take all the cash. This year the millers and elevator men will probably sit on the fence and see the river take the wheat.——So far this week export clearances of wheat from three Atlantic ports amount to 1,756,000 bu, against 1,400,000 bu for same time last year.——J. C. Ewald telegraphed Nat Jones of Chicago that the "chumps" were about filled with wheat and in answer received this: "You are dead right. They tried the same racket last year, but they are not so flush now. I think Minneapolis millers, who are long, have manufactured most of this stuff." He referred to the insect and drouth damage reported.——Cable advices received at London June 24 from the shipping ports of India indicate steadiness on the part of sellers, and at Calcutta several native dealers have bought back their contracts made early in the year. The shipments are gradually approaching the output of last season.——Corn is called low, when the country is full of old corn, there is very little demand for it in the markets and the crop prospects are unexcelled. In October last year No. 2 corn sold at Chicago at 32¾c, and No. 2 oats at 23c. In 1879 No. 2 corn sold at 28⅜c, and in 1878 No. 2 oats sold at 18c. In 1861 corn sold at 20c, and oats at 12½c.——All the export orders held here for wheat by Fath, Ewald & Co. and by Hubbard & Bartlett have been filled, and it is said Orthwein Bros. are cleaning up the last of theirs.——New York reported 15 loads wheat worked for export.

Wheat—The trade, that is the shorts ably assisted by the longs, put the market up ¾c on yesterday's curb, but this morning they seemed to have got over their rampant bullishness, and were as keen to sell as late yesterday as they had been to buy. The clear, bright weather helped this change of mind, as did 80,000 bu receipts, though last year's for same time were 30,000 bu larger, and there was enough dullness in cables and "hang around" style in other markets to dampen the enthusiasm somewhat of even the strongest bulls. The first rush to sell met with few buyers and the market presented a very weak appearance, but after a short time buyers began to come in and prices were steadied. Subsequently, however, the market took on a weak and depressed appearance. There came denials of the damage reported in the Northwest, the bears began to think the late rains "wasn't much of a shower, any how." New York failed to report as large export purchases as had been expected and considerable long stuff began to dribble on the market. The feeling became bearish and prices soft and the close was ⅛@⅜c below yesterday at 1 p. m. Spot No. 2 red was easier, though in good demand, Orthwein taking regular for export at 74⅛c and millers buying C. and E. at 74¾c. No. 3 red was better at 70c in M., A. and U., and 70½c in St. L. No. 4 offered in St. L. and salable in M. at 65c. Rejected had 57c bid. No. 2 Mediterranean sold in U. at 73¼c.

Corn was very flat and uninteresting. The market was firm early and August sold ⅛c better, but fell back to former rates afterward and at close was dull and nominal. There were no new influences at work and few cared about either buying or selling. Spot grades quiet, with No. 2 lower, though sales were made for export and shipment South; white still scarce and very firm. No. 2, 32c regular, 32¼c in U., 32½c in M., 32¾c in St. L.; No. 3, 31¾c in U., 32c bid for St. L., 32¼c for M.; No. 4, 30½c this side; No. 2 white, 42c in M.; No. 3 do, 41c bid for D., 41¼c for St. L.

Oats were firm. In futures there was very little trading, some August selling ⅛c higher. Spot grades were scarce, as the stock now is insignificant, and most of the receipts selling by sample. No sales were made and the only bids were 26½c for both No. 2 and No. 3 in St. Louis.

Rye was lower, the presence of the first of the new crop to arrive here causing holders of old to try and sell out, which depressed values, there being little demand. Grade No. 2 sold at 49c in Valley for new and 50c in C. for old.

Flour was very quiet, but steady. Offerings were small, especially of old, but demand light. Quotations on old (new high grades sell 10@15c lower) were as follows: XX, $2.20@2.35; XXX, $2.45@2.55; family, $2.70@2.80; choice, $3.05@3.25; fancy, $3.60@3.70; extra do, $3.80@3.95; patents, $4.10@4.30. The prices are for lots on arrival at the depot or levee; order lots higher.

Rye Flour—Quiet at $3@3.15 per bbl.

Cornmeal firm at $2.10@2.15 for city orders del.; pearl meal, $2.50@2.60; grits and hominy, $2.70@2.80.

Bran steady; sacked, 51c at mill and 52c East track; bulk, 43c at country point.

Hay continues strong and the local demand was good for all descriptions. Sales ranged: Prairie, $10.50@12 for new. Mixed timothy, $10@12; prime to fancy timothy, $11@16.—top rate for large bales. East track stock 50c to $1 lower than this side.

Provisions were easy and the tendency toward a lower range of values, though not quotably lower. The market was quiet, with most business in bacon. Fully-cured dry salt c'ribs sold to arrive at 7.55c c. and f. here. but winter cribs offered at 7¾c c. and f. and unsold. Boxed dry salt extra longs, 7½c; c'ribs, 7.75@7.80c; shorts, 8c; current make loose dry salt f. o. b. on cash orders—shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 7.60c; c'ribs, 7.70c, and shorts at 7.90c. Packed bacon shoulders, 6⅛@6¼c; longs, 8.70@8½c; c'ribs, 8½@8.70c; shorts, 8.85@9c; mess pork, $15.25; standard mess pork, $15.50. Prime steam lard, packed, 6¼c bid; fancy leaf, 7c. Country lard, 5½@6c per lb for small lots in irregular packages. C. s. c. hams, 11@14c. Breakfast bacon, 9½@11c. Country bacon—Hams, 8@10c; sides, 8¼c; shoulders, 5½@5¾c. Beef—Family, $6.50@8 per bbl; on orders, higher; $4.25@4.75 per half-bbl; dried, 12@14c; selected, 15c per lb; smoked tongues, $4 35@5 per doz. Tallow—Choice in oil bbls, 3⅝c; No. 2, 3@3¼c; in irregular packages, ¼c less; choice cake, 3⅞@4c. Grease—Brown, 2½@2¾c; yellow, 2¾@3c; white, 3¾@4c; straight lots held higher. Salt—Domestic, 3c per bbl on East and $1 this side. Ground alum, $1.10@1.15 per sack; small way higher.

Highwines unchanged at $1.05 in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Peoria, $1.10 in Chicago.

Lead showed weakness and was very dull. A car spot refined sold East side at $4.30, and for August delivery there were sellers at $4.30 without a single buyer turning up. The sale reported yesterday of 5 cars at $4.25 should have read at $4.35.

Cotton.

Liverpool spots were steady, and in fair demand, but futures 2@3-64d lower. Manchester cloths and yarns dull, with a limited inquiry. New York quiet and steady for spots. Futures declined 10 points for September, and 5@8c for the others, but later reacted. St. Louis entirely nominal.

LOCAL SPOT QUOTATIONS—Low ordinary, 7⅝c; ordinary, 8¼c; good ordinary, 9c; low middling, 10c; middling, 10½c; good middling, 10¾c; middling fair, 11¼c; fair, —; stained, ⅜@⅝c below white.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS—Gross receipts to-day, — bales; since September 1, 1886, 416,005 bales, against 460,508 same time last year; shipments to-day, 900 bales; since September 1, 1886, 418,900 bales, against 451,877 bales same time last year; stocks in compresses and warehouses to-day, 7,121 bales, against 19,240 bales.

CLOSING PRICES—3 P. M.

NEW YORK—Futures closed steady. July, 10.70c; August, 10.78c; September, 10.07c; October, 9.74c; November, 9.64c; December, 9.63c; January, 9.65c; February, 9.71c; March, 9.78c; April, 9.85c; May, 9.92c. Sales, 110,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL—Uplands, 5⅞d; Orleans, 5⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Futures closed easy; July and August, 5 52-64d; August and September, 6 52-64d; September and October, 5 31-64d; October and November, 5 21-64d; November and December, 5 19-64d; December and January, 5 18-64d; January and February, 5 18-64d; September, 5 52-64d.

Country Produce.

FRUITS—Apples, $1.50@3.00 per bbl. Peaches 50c for common; 75c@$1.00 for good to fancy ⅓-bu box. Plums, 40@50c per ⅓-bu box, and $1@1.25 per 6-gal case; currants, $3.50 per 6-gal case. Pears, 75c@$1.10 per ⅓-bu box. Grapes, 80@90c per ⅓-bu box.

MELONS—Watermelons, $15@25 per 100 for Georgia, and $25@30 for Florida. Canteloupes, $1.50@2 per dozen.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes, 60@65c per bu; cabbage, choice, $2.50 per crate; onions, 70@75c per bu; tomatoes, 35@50c per ⅓-bu box.

BUTTER—Receipts, 22,964 lbs. Steady, with a fair local demand. We quote: Creamery, choice and fancy, 17@19c. Dairy—Common and near-by, 7@10c; medium and good, 12@14c; choice and fancy, 15@16c.

CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, 9½c; Illinois do, 8@8½c; Young America, 10c.

EGGS—Receipts, 421 pkgs. Very dull at 8@8½c per dozen; supply far exceeding demand.

LIVE POULTRY—Firm and in demand. Sales ranged: Old chickens—Cocks, $2.25; mixed, $3.00@3.60; hens, [illegible]; springs—small, [illegible]; medium sized, $1.50@[illegible]; choice large, [illegible]; spring ducks, [illegible]; Tame pigeons, [illegible]

VEALS—Steady; choice fat, 4½@5c; poor at 3½@4c, and heretics at 2½@3c.

GRASS SEED—Clover quotable at $3.90@4; timothy at $2.10@2.20; German millet at 50@55c; common millet at 65@70c; red top at 25@35c; Hungarian at 75@85c.

HEMPSEED—Quotable at 85c pure test.

CASTOR BEANS—$1.10 for prime.

FLAXSEED—Buyers at $1.02, with $1.04 asked.

HIDES—Quiet and easy. We quote: Green salted No. 1 at 7½c; No. 2 at 6c; calfskin, 7¾c for No. 1, 6c for No. 2; bull and stag, 4½c, uncured 1c per lb less than cured; glue, 3c. Dry flint—No. 1, 14½c; No. 2, 11½c; bull and stag, 10c; dry salted, 10c; damaged, 8c; glue, 7c.

SHEEP PELTS—Green, 40c@$1 for fair to choice large; 25@70c for dry; 25@50c for small lambskins; shearings, green, 15@20c; dry, 5c; dry fallen, 9@10c.

DEERSKINS—Prime dry, 20c; salted damaged and meaty, 15@16c.

FEATHERS—Easy. We quote: Prime live geese (white) at 36c in large sacks, and 37c in small sacks (stock largely gray, 5c per lb less than prime white); unripe, quilly, etc., 30@35c; mixed and old, 10@30c; chicken (dry picked), 4@5c; duck, 20c; tare, 3@10 per cent.

BEESWAX—Steady at 21c for choice.

BROOMCORN—Quiet. Quote: Straight common, 2½@2¾c; choice, 3@3½c; crooked, half price.

WOOL—Receipts, 125,298 lbs. Quiet and easy. We quote (1@3c less for untied and unbroken):

UNWASHED—STATES.	Medium.	Coarse braid.	Low sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc.	26 @26½	20@24	18@20
Kansas and Nebraska	22 @22½	17@21	14@16
Texas & Indian Territory, 12 mo.	25 @26	18@23	14@18
Texas & Indian Territory, 6 to 8 mo.	23 @24	16@20	13@16
Colorado, New Mexico, etc	22 @24	16@20	13@17
Montana, Wyoming, etc	22 @24	17@21	15@19

UNWASHED—STATES.	Fine. Light.	Fine. Heavy.
Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, etc	22 @23	17 @20
Kansas and Nebraska	19 @21	15 @17
Texas and Indian Territory, 12 mo.	22 @24	17 @20
Texas and Indian Territory, 6 to 8 mo.	20 @22	14 @17
Colorado, New Mexico, etc	20 @21	16 @17
Montana, Wyoming, etc	20 @21	15 @18

Burry, Chaffy and Cotted—Slightly, 2@3c off; moderately, 4@5c off; hard, 12@17c per lb; black, 3@5c off. Tub—Choice, 38@39c; fair, 35@37c; low, 30@33c. Sacks once used, 20c; old and Texas, 10c. Tare, 3½ lbs; Texas, 2½@3 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Wheat ¼@½c higher and firm, but only moderately active; receipts, 184,450 bu; sales, 296,000 bu No. 2 red, July, 86¾@87c; 640,000 bu do August, 85⅛@85⅜c; 448,000 bu do September, 85 1-16@86c; 40,000 bu do October, 87@87¼c; 560,000 bu do December, 89½@89 13-16c; 496,000 bu do May, 95⅜@95⅝c. Corn ⅛@¼c higher and firm; receipts, 25,550 bu; sales, 208,000 bu; do mixed Western spot, 45@46c; do futures, 44¾@48c. Oats a trifle better; receipts, 35,000 bu; sales, 25,000 bu; western 33@41c. Beef dull; new extra mess, $8.50. Pork firm; new mess, $15@15.59; old do, $14 50@14.75. Lard easier; steam-rendered, 6.80c. Butter firm; fair demand for choice; Western, 10@19½c. Cheese weak; fancy white, 9¼c; do colored, 9½@9⅝c. Eggs—Western fresh, 12½@14¾c. Sugar quiet; crushed, 6@6¼c; powdered, 5 15-16@6c; granulated, 5 81-100c. Molasses dull; nominal. Coffee dull; prices unchanged. Turpentine dull at 33¾c.

CHICAGO, July 8, 11 A. M.—Wheat operators took a new tack this morning and for a time began buying quite lively. August opened at 72⅝c, almost half above last night's close, but within a few minutes settled back to 72½@72⅝c. Trading opened much more briskly than for several days past. Corn is active and steady around 37⅝@37¾c for August. August oats, 26c. August lard, 6.42½. August short ribs, 7.57½.

1 p. m.—Wheat easy; cash, 70½c; August, 72⅜c; September, 74⅜c. Corn lower; cash, 35⅝c; August, 36⅜c; September, 37¼c. Oats steady; cash, 25¾c; August, 26c; September, 26⅞c. Rye, 48c. Barley nothing doing. Prime timothy, $2.25. Flaxseed, $1.18. Whisky $1.10. Pork nothing doing. Lard steady; cash, 6.37½c; August, 6.42½c; September, 6.55c. Butter firm, good demand; creamery, 12@18c; dairy, 11@14c. Eggs firm, 12@12½c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Flour dull; extra fancy, $4.05@4.15. Cornmeal quiet and steady at $2.25. Corn easy; mixed, 47c; yellow, 48c; white, nominal. Oats quiet and unchanged. Bran quiet and unchanged. Hay steady and firm at $17.25@18; $16@16.75 prime. Provisions steady. Pork nominally $15.25. Cut meats—Shoulders, 5.80c; sides, 7.75c. Bacon, 6.50@8.75c; l. c. s., 8.70c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured, 11¾@11¾c. Lard—Refined tierces, 6.50c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Exchange on New York, 100 discount; sight, 150 premium. Cotton—Spot quiet; net receipts, 49 bales; gross receipts, 49 bales.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—The Daily Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, none; shipments, none; in store, 25,764 bu; market quiet; No. 2 red, cash sales at 63c; August, 64c bid; No. 2 soft, cash, 65½c bid, 66¼c asked. Corn—Receipts, none; shipments, 10,206 bu; in store, 226,019 bu; market stronger; No. 2, cash sales at 29½@29¾c; August, 30⅜c bid, 30¾c asked; September, 31c asked; No. 2 white, cash, 33¼c bid. Oats—No. 2, cash and July, no bids nor offers; August, sales at 21¾c. Rye—No bids nor offers. Eggs and butter unchanged. Hay—New, $8.00; old fancy small baled, $9.00.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Wheat—western firmer and quiet; No. 2 red winter spot, 84½ bid; July, 83⅝@84c; August, 83⅝@83¾c; September, 84⅜@84½c;. Corn—Western steady and dull; mixed spot, 44½@45⅝c; August, 45¾c asked. Oats firm and active; Western white, 37@39c; do mixed, 35@36c. Rye steady at 58@60c. Provisions quiet and steady. Eggs lower and quiet, 13¾c. Coffee nominally 17½@18¼c. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 9,324; wheat, 76,800; corn, 29,900; oats, 6,300; rye, 400. Shipments—Flour, 11,411; wheat, 129,350; corn, 100.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—Wheat—No. 1 white cash, 80c; Michigan red cash, 80c; No. 2 red cash, 78c; July, 77¾c; August, 77⅞c; September, 78⅝c. Corn, 39c. Oats—No. 2, 29c; No. 2 white, 32c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,900 bu; Corn, 1,500 bu; Oats, 3,200 bu.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Flour quiet; wheat in fair demand at 74c. Corn active and firm at 40½@41c. Oats stronger, 30@31c. Rye firm, 61c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky steady; sales of 615 barrels finished goods on a basis of $1.05.

TOLEDO, July 8.—Wheat higher and active; cash, 78½c; July, 77½c; August, 78c; September, 78⅞c; December, 82¼c. Corn firm and quiet; cash, July, 37½c. Oats steady; cash, 29c.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Wheat firm; cash, 71½c; August, 72⅝c; September, 74⅜c. Corn weak; No. 3, 35½c. Rye dull; No. 1, 55c. Barley easy; September, 62½c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 32½c.

Imports of Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $2,526,092. The amount thrown on the market was $2,216,096.

Oil and Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.—Petroleum was quiet. Prices opened at 61¼c, and slowly sagged to 60⅝c at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

CLEVELAND, O., July 8.—Petroleum quiet; S. W. 110, 7.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Wheat arrived inactive and corn arrived nothing offering. Wheat to arrive inactive; corn to arrive rather easier. Mark Lane wheat and corn quiet. Country markets easier. Weather in England very favorable. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; holders offer moderately; No. 2 spring, 6s 7d @6s 8d; red winter, 6s 8d@6s 9d; No. 1 California, 7s 8d@7s 9d. Mixed Western corn firm, with a fair demand at 3s 11d. Demand from United Kingdom and Continent fair for wheat and corn. Receipts—Wheat past week, 323,000 centals, of which 181,000 were American; receipts, corn, 126,100 centals.

LIVERPOOL, July 8, 3:30 p. m.—Close—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern 66s 6d; steady, do do Western dull at 61s; dull. Lard is in poor demand; spot and July, 34s; dull; August and September, 34s 6d; dull. Wheat is in more demand; New No. 2 winter, 6s 8d; dull; do spring, 6s 7d; dull. Flour is in fair demand, 9s 8d; steady. Corn is in fair demand; spot and July, 3s 11d; steady; August, 4s ¼d; steady; September, 4s 1d; dull.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.
Receipts	492	1,942	1,282	66
Shipments	1,608	508	717	212

CATTLE—There was a very good demand today and the general market was quoted strong under light receipts. Trading was principally in range cattle, as they comprised the bulk of the receipts. All classes bought them, and though prices were not quotably higher, the feeling was firm and sales were made at a shade stronger rates, and these prices were maintained to the close, at which time about everything decent had changed hands. We quote:

Good to choice native steers, $3.80@4.25; fair to medium do, $3.65@3.80; common, $3.25@3.50; fair to good butchers' steers, $3.50@3.75; common to [illegible] and heifers, $[illegible]; [illegible] $2.40@3; common, $1.75@2.25; fair to good feeders, $2.50@2.75; stockers, $2@3; bulls, $1.65@3; milk cows and calves, $14@30; veal calves, car lots, $3.30@6.50 per head; fair to good grass Texans, $2.60@3.25; fair to choice corn-fed Texans, $3@3.50.

Representative sales:

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily report of sales of cattle, St. Louis, July 8.

No. Description.	Av.	Price.
17 Indian steers	830	2 90
16 Indian steers	850	2 80
14 Indian steers	780	2 65
15 common Indian cows	720	2 15
16 good native cows and calves, $34 each.		
14 good native cows and calves, $33 each.		
16 good Southwest cows and calves, $26 each.		
14 good Southwest cows and calves, $27 each.		
104 retail from $2.25 to $3.50.		

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No. Description.	Av.	Price
20 Indian mixed	782	$2 37½
75 Indian steers	1,045	3 20
25 Indian steers	949	2 75
46 Indian steers	942	3 10
12 Indian steers	993	2 85
9 native steers	1,135	3 90
9 native cows	874	2 60
21 Texas steers	939	3 05
82 Indian steers	931	2 75
26 Indian steers	845	2 90
29 Indian mixed	793	2 45
10 Indian mixed	826	2 65
11 Indian mixed	741	2 65
32 Indian heifers	666	2 45
5 Indian bulls	1,142	2 00
26 Texas calves, $5.25 per head		
40 Texas calves, $5.10 per head		

HOGS—The market was strong to-day and as active as the rather insignificant supply would permit. The top price was $5.35 for a load of strictly choice heavy weights to a packer. Other sales to packers were at $5.20@5.25, bulk bringing $5.22½. To butchers sales were at $5.25, and the few sales of mixed to speculators brought $5.10@5.20. At these figures everything changed hands at an early hour, the market closing firm.

Representative sales:

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Daily live stock report of sales of hogs, July 8.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	192	$5 25	56*	193	4 90
80*	170	4 90	50	193	5 25
79	189	5 30	73	198	5 30
72	203	5 30	57	194	5 10
32	206	5 25	30	199	5 25
71	153	5 00	37	212	5 35

*Iron Mountain.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	271	$5 35	80	189	$5 15
55	212	5 20	70	170	5 10
27	261	5 22½	16	260	5 10
80	207	5 20	87	178	5 10
73	222	5 20	71	196	5 15
47	220	5 25	64	250	5 20
213	243	5 22½	69	223	5 20
40	241	5 25	38	208	5 20
60	237	5 25	68	204	5 20
29	225	5 25	66	244	5 22½
74	200	5 22½	50	250	5 25
53	230	5 25			

SHEEP—Market firm but trade quiet, the receipts being small and generally poor in quality.

Representative sales:

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

No. Description.	Av.	Price.
20 native sheep	105	$3 00
189 Southwest sheep	83	3 75
38 stockers	82	2 25

Horses and Mules.

HORSES.

Heavy draft, extra	$160@225
Heavy draft, good	130@180
Saddlers, extra	150@200
Saddlers, good	100@140
Drivers, extra	175@225
Drivers, good	140@160
Street car, extra	120@135
Street car, good	90@120
Plugs, good to extra	30@ 55
Plugs, common	15@ 25

MULES.

14 hands, 4 to 7 years	85@ 90
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years	100@110
15 hands, 4 to 7 years	115@130
15½ hands, extra	155@165
16 to 16½ hands, extra	185@210
Heavy plugs dull	50@ 85

Live Stock by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market active and strong; light $5@5.25; rough packing, $4.95@5.20; mixed and heavy packing and shipping, $5.10@5.25. Cattle—Receipts, 9,000; market shows no improvement; heavy beeves, $4.10@4.30; common to fair, $3.40@3.80; cows, $1.45@4; stockers, $1.50@3. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; poor to choice, $2.60@4.20.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 8.—Receipts—Cattle, 1,307 head; market steady and unchanged; receipts of hogs 8,070 head; market steady; closing slow; bulk of sales at $4.90@5.00; top, $5.05.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1887.

The following observations are taken at 7 a. m., 75th meridian time:

STATIONS.	Barom.	Therm.	Change in 24 h	Wind	Rainfall in 24 h	State of Weather.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.02	76	...	SW	1.25	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.06	68	- 4	W	.82	*Lt. Rain
New Orleans	29.94	78	† 2	SW	.73	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.90	74	† 2	SW	.90	Fair.
Little Rock	29.90	72	† 4	S	.01	Clear.
Galveston	29.98	80	- 2	SW	...	Clear.
Memphis	29.90	72	† 2	NW	...	Fair.
Nashville	29.92	70	† 2	SE	*	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.92	72	- 2	S	.06	Lt. Rain.
Indianapolis	29.94	72	- 2	Calm	.06	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.92	74	† 2	S	...	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.90	72	...	NW	...	Fair.
Marquette, Mich.	29.80	76	† 2	W	...	Fair.
Chicago	29.92	76	† 2	NW	...	Clear.
Duluth	29.76	62	-10	NE	...	Fair.
St. Paul	29.80	70	† 2	E	...	Clear.
La Crosse	29.80	68	...	...	...	Clear.
Davenport	29.88	76	† 2	S	...	Clear.
Cairo	29.84	74	† 2	S	...	Fair.
St. Louis	29.92	74	† 4	SE	1.09	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.92	72	† 2	Calm	...	Fair.
Omaha	29.84	72	† 2	S	...	Fair.
Moorhead	29.72	66	† 2	N	.02	Threat'g
St. Vincent	Miss.					
Bismarck	29.78	66	- 4	Calm	.15	Cloudy.
Ft. Buford	29.80	64	- 6	NW	.13	Clear.
Ft. Assinaboine	Miss.					
Deadwood	30.00	62	† 4	SW	...	
North Platte	29.86	70	† 6	N	.25	Clear.
Denver	29.86	66	- 4	...	...	Fair.
W. Las Animas	29.88	64	- 2	SW	.02	Clear.
Dodge City	29.90	68	- 2	...	...	Clear.
Ft. Elliot, Tex.	29.90	66	†	W	...	Fair.
El Paso, Tex.	29.68	68	† 2	Calm	...	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.96	62	- 2	Calm	...	Clear.
San Francisco	29.80	64	†12	SW	...	Cloudy.

Dash (—) indicates rainfall inappreciable; † indicates rise; - indicates fall; * thunder-storm.

G. A. WEBER, Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Indications for 24 hours commencing at 3 p. m. to-day:

For Iowa, Missouri and Kansas—Local rains, winds generally southerly, stationary temperature.

For Illinois—Southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, local rains.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, Ill., July 8.—River 16 feet 1 inch, falling. Fair and hot. Arrived: Future City, St. Louis, 10 p. m.; Ohio, Memphis, 10 a. m. Departed: John Gilbert, Ohio, 9 p. m.; Ohio, Cincinnati, 11 a. m.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 8.—River rising. Departed: Sidney Dillon to St. Louis, 5 a. m.; City of Providence to Vicksburg, 10 a. m. Weather clear.

LOUISVILLE, July 8, noon.—River falling; 3 feet 10 inches in the canal, 1 foot 8 inches on the falls. Cloudy and warm.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—River 5 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy. Thermometer, 86.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 8.—River 22 inches and standing. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 8.—River 6 feet inches. Cloudy and warm.

Third Week of Our Great Clearing Sale OF SPRING SUITS!

The Public appreciate the Genuine Bargains we are offering. Notice our prices:

BLUE, BROWN and GRAY FLANNEL BOYS' SAILOR SUITS, reduced to $1 and $1.50.

BOYS' CHEVIOT and CASSIMERE STYLISH NORFOLK and PLAITED SUITS, reduced from $6 and $8 to $4 and $4.50.

MEN'S ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE and CHEVIOT SUITS, $8.

MEN'S STYLISH SILK-MIXED and Check Cassimere and Fancy Cheviot Suits, $10.

ELEGANT STYLES LIGHT-COLORED CHEVIOT and CHECK and Fancy Cassimere Sack and 4-Button Cutaway, $15 and $18 Suits, going at $12.

When we advertise cuts like the above the people are quick to take advantage of the great bargains offered, because they know there is no humbug about it. They will not find goods marked up to mark down, or that we are just out of sizes advertised. These goods were cheap at former prices. The reduction is to close out light-weight goods this month.

We are doing the same thing in our Furnishing Department. Flannel Coats and Vests, Jersey Coats, Flannel Shirts, Jersey Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Underwear, Suspenders, Silk Umbrellas, everything, going this month at prices that make it interesting all around. We close out the goods before taking stock, and you get just what you want at about half usual prices.

Browning, King & Co.,

S. W. Corner Broadway and Pine Street.

D. C. Young .... Manager.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line.

U. S. MAIL AND BONDED LINE.

Packets for Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge and New Orleans leave Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Str. CITY OF NEW ORLEANS....Carter, Master. Leaves Saturday, July 9, at 5 p. m.

Packets for Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Hickman, Memphis, Helena, Greenville, Arkansas City and Vicksburg leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Str. CITY OF VICKSBURG. Whitledge, Master. Will leave Saturday, July 9, at 5 p. m.

Packet for Ste. Genevieve, St. Mary's, Chester, Wittenburg and Grand Tower.

Str. E. C. ELLIOT .... Lenox, Master. Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p. m.

D. T. PRATHER, Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis & Clarksville Packet Company.

For War Eagle, Milan, Hastings, Cap au Gris, Hamburg, Moziers and Clarksville.

BALD EAGLE.

Leaves Wednesday and Saturdays, at 4 p. m., from foot of Vine street. Telephone 1,615. L. F. D'ARCAMBAL, Agent.

For Alton, Portage, Jersey Landing and Grafton.

Str. SPREAD EAGLE

Leaves daily at 3 p. m. For freight rates apply on board or to L. F. D'ARCAMBAL, Agent.

TIME TABLE

Of Trains Running Into the

Union Depot.

ST. LOUIS TIME.

*Except Sunday; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; ‖Except Monday; ¶Monday.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.		
Chicago Express Mail	* 7:50 am	* 7:25 pm
Kansas City Mail	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Through Chicago Express	† 4:50 pm	‡10:35 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 6:00 pm	* 2:00 pm
Chicago Lightning Express	† 7:55 pm	† 7:35 am
Kansas City Night Express	† 8:30 pm	† 7:15 am
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.		
Omaha, Denver & Rock Island Express	† 8:50 am	† 5:00 pm
St. Paul, Denver and San Francisco	‡ 8:30 pm	‡ 7:05 am
CAIRO SHORT LINE RAILROAD.		
New Orleans Express	† 7:35 pm	†10:10 pm
Memphis Express	† 7:35 pm	† 8:10 am
Cairo and Jackson Express	† 7:45 am	† 6:45 pm
Cairo and Texas Express	* 3:35 pm	* 6:45 pm
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.		
Houston & Galveston	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
San Antonio	† 10:30 pm	† 6:40 am
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.		
Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	....
Creve Cœur Lake	‡ 6:00 am	‡ 8:25 am
Kirkwood	6:30 pm	* 5:05 pm
Local Express	† 7:05 am	† 5:35 pm
Kirkwood	* 8:00 am	* 7:20 am
Creve Cœur Lake, Sunday only	8:00 am	10:15 am
Washington Acc. Sunday only	8:10 am	7.25 pm
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:00 pm
Creve Cœur Lake	† 9:30 am	† 8:05 pm
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.		
Through Mail	† 8:40 am	† 6:00 pm
Through Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:30 am
VANDALIA LINE.		
Indianapolis Accommodation	* 7:15 am	* 5:00 pm
Cincinnati Day Express	* 7:15 am	* 7:30 pm
Pittsburg & New York Day Ex.	† 9:00 am	‡ 7:30 pm
Effingham Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis Night Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Cincinnati Night Express	† 7:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Pittsburg & New York Night Ex	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
WABASH RAILWAY.		
New York Limited Express	† 7:05 am	† 7:30 pm
Chicago Day Express	* 7:05 am	* 7:30 pm
Decatur and Jacksonville Accom	* 5:05 pm	*10:45 am
New York and Boston Fast Exp.	† 7:28 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:30 am
WABASH WESTERN RAILWAY.		
Through Mail and Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:15 pm
Kansas City Fast Line	* 9:00 am	* 7:10 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:50 am
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 8:35 pm	† 6:40 am
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.		
Louisville Express	....	† 7:25 am
Southern Fast Mail	† 7:20 am	† 8:00 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	....
Belleville Accommodation	† 9:45 am	†12:05 pm
Southern Fast Line	† 7:20 pm	† 7:35 am
ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL.		
Bowling Green and Hannibal	* 5:00 pm	
Local Accommodation	† 8:25 pm	
St. Charles and St. Louis Mail and Express		11:55 am
ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.		
Denver and St. Paul Express	* 9:20 am	* 6:00 pm
St. Paul & Spirit Lake Fast Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:30 am
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY.		
Texas & New Orleans Lim. Ex.	† 8:30 pm	† 7:30 am
Texas Express	† 9:10 am	† 5:25 pm
New Orleans, Nashville and Atlanta Express	† [illegible]	† [illegible]
Memphis Fast Line	† [illegible]	† [illegible]
Galveston and California [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CITY NEWS.

BEGINNING to-morrow, D. Crawford & Co. will close their store every Saturday during the months of July and August at 1 p. m. The public will please note the fact and govern itself accordingly.

Spirit Lake.

J. W. Hutchinson, proprietor Hotel Orleans, Spirit Lake, is stopping at the Laclede Hotel, where he will be glad to meet parties contemplating a trip to one of the Northwestern resorts or, if desired, he will call at your place of business or residence.

Dr. E. C. Chase,

922 Olive street. Set of teeth, $8.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscretion, indulgences. Call or write.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

A VERY SICK MAN.

The Sudden and Serious Illness of George J. Gould at Coney Island.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A good deal of excitement was caused at the Oriental Hotel, Coney Island, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by the sudden illness of Mr. George J. Gould, the young railway magnate, who has been a guest at this hotel for a day or two. Mr. Gould had run up to New York the day before and had suffered from the heat, along with a million other people. When he returned to Manhattan Beach the sudden change in the temperature of the atmosphere gave him a slight chill. The sweltering people of the city find that the weather all along Coney Island beach is cool every day—in fact cold enough for flannels and heavy clothing—and the change of 20 to 30 deg. in the temperature causes everybody to experience a heavy thirst, and the appetite is whetted in a remarkable manner. Half an hour after landing at Coney Island the first thought of the average man is for something to eat and drink and a full course dinner is always relished. As for liquid refreshment nothing seems too strong, and the prevailing tipple along shore is brandy. Young Mr. Gould had probably taken too much solid and liquid food on the evening in question, and the overtaxing of the stomach, together with the violent change in the temperature, superinduced a sharp attack of cramps. The ordinary remedies, such as his mother-in-law had at hand, were administered, but Mr. Gould was afforded no permanent relief. He was unable to close his eyes in sleep during the entire night, and his faithful wife watched over him with tender care. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning it was deemed best to administer a little brandy, and an effort was made by the servants to

AROUSE THE BAR-KEEPERS.

These men, however, were off duty, the bar being closed at that untimely hour. All the bar-keepers were enjoying themselves at Sheepshead Bay, and were oblivious of the young railway magnate's serious illness. Finally, the manager of the hotel, Mr. Shelley, was summoned, and the whole staff of the big hotel went searching for brandy for Mr. Gould. None of that fiery and necessary fluid was discovered, and as a last resort a messenger was hurried over to Welsong's for the liquor. Upon its arrival at the Oriental liberal doses were administered to the sufferer on a verbal prescription by Manager Shelley. The cramps and colic succumbed gradually to the treatment, and the patient resolved that he would not go another day without brandy in the house. Mr. Gould had a very bad night of it, and looked pale and haggard the next morning. Notwithstanding his ill-health and the protestation of his pretty wife, Mr. Gould determined to go up to his office, and essayed to do so, feeling very uncomfortable meanwhile. When he reached the city he found it fearfully hot, and he immediately retraced his steps to Coney Island. He reached his apartments yesterday afternoon in a complete state of collapse, and Dr. Sandborn, the resident physician of the Oriental Hotel, was immediately summoned. The doctor found young Mr. Gould prostrated by a sharp attack of intermittent fever, and he was compelled to administer heroic doses of tincture of aconite to relieve the sufferer. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Gould's family were in constant attendance at his bedside and his wife is greatly alarmed at the distressing situation. Dr. Sandborn stated to the POST-DISPATCH reporter last night that it was too early to determine how much danger there is in his patient's attack of fever, but he added that Mr. Gould is a very sick man and will not be able to leave his bed for a week or so.

Summer Early Closing.

The following Retail Dry Goods Merchants, at the earnest solicitation of their 1,500 employes, and for their special benefit, have consented to close their respective establishments at the hour of 1 p. m. every Saturday during the two sweltering hot months of July and August,

D. CRAWFORD & CO.,
WM. BARR DRY GOODS CO.,
PENNY & GENTLES,
B. NUGENT & BRO.

The employes of the above liberal-minded, humane and generous employers take this method of tendering to them their most grateful and heartfelt thanks and their just appreciation of the great boon thus afforded them for rest and recreation; and now, in this same connection, appeal to the sympathies of a tender-hearted and enlightened public to aid them in having this great boon continued to them in time to come by making their purchases at any of the above stores as early on the Saturday as possible, and avoiding the dollar-grabbing owl stores, who sell their goods at three prices, and who would keep open their stores all night long and Sundays if it were not for pure shame's sake. (Signed)

THE EMPLOYES OF THE ABOVE STORES.

SOMETHING WILL DROP.

Gen. Sheridan Calling a Halt on Secretary Endicott and Gen. Drum.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—"Gen. Sheridan," said an old army officer, "has not forgotten how to fight, and I think Secretary Endicott and Adjt.-Gen. Drum will find it out, too, before they are many weeks older. I called on Gen. Sheridan a short time ago, and I give you my word that I have never seen 'Little Phil' in such a rage since the battle of Five Forks. His face was livid and, in fact, the General of the Army was using some pretty strong language. 'Why, General,' said I, 'what in the world is the matter?' 'Matter,' he exclaimed, 'that —— fool, Drum, has actually revoked one of my orders. Think of it, my Adjutant.' I will not quote the General's further observation. It was not exactly polite. This is what Drum had done: Mr. Endicott left town the day before (Mr. Endicott is absent about half the time) and designated Gen. Drum to act as Secretary of War in his absence. As Acting Secretary Mr. Drum had rescinded one of Gen. Sheridan's orders. In other words, Gen. Sheridan's chief of staff had the temerity to revoke an order of his superior officer. Gen. Sheridan has kept very quiet and submitted to a number of indignities from the Secretary of War, but I think he has decided that it is about time to call a halt. The matter is at present receiving the attention of the President, and you can look for something to drop in the neighborhood of the War Department before many days."

St. Louis, Minneapolis & St. Paul Short Line,

VIA ST. L., K. & N. W. RY.

This line is the shortest, quickest and most direct line to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spirit Lake, Clear Lake, Minnetonka, White Bear Lake, Duluth and all the Northern Summer resorts. Running solid through trains with elegant equipment, including Pullman Buffet Cars. Tourist tickets now on sale at reduced rates to these points. For further information call at City Ticket Office, No. 112 North Fourth street, or Union Depot.

THEY THINK WE'LL WIN.

BALTIMORE'S OPINION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP.

Second Place Reserved for the "Orioles"—Dark Days Coming for the League—How Troubadour Beat The Bard on July 4—Jake Kilrain Talks Just Like a Champion—Sporting News Generally—Base Ball Chat and Gossip.

The local excitement which accompanied the arrival of the Baltimore Club has been permitted to simmer down a trifle by the postponement of the opening game yesterday, and a day of rest had the effect of quieting the visiting players' fears of any hostile demonstrations. The Baltimores dislike to discuss the prospects of the outcome of the results in the games to be played here, and no doubt the recollection of their former visit, when four defeats were served up to them, is partially responsible for their disinclination in this respect. Manager Barnie and his club have a wholesome respect for the St. Louis champions so far as their ball-playing abilities are concerned and look upon the Browns as sure pennant winners this season. This view is held both by Mr. Barnie and the captain of the team. The latter thinks that Bushong's injury will not interfere with the Browns' victories to any appreciable extent and that his place will be fairly well filled by Boyle. He also says that Latham, when pushed, can make almost as good a catcher as the club wants.

The Baltimore people do not indulge in any wild hopes of their own team beating the champions out in the race and say they will be perfectly satisfied with second place, which they now seem confident of keeping.

Burns says he has been watching the League clubs play ball and at the present time the Chicago White Stockings are playing the strongest ball in that organization. He says that if Spalding's men continue at their present gait they will surely win the championship, but then Burns is prejudiced in favor of the Windy City lads and ranks them second to the St. Louis aggregation.

NO NEW CATCHER.

Bushong Will Be All Right in Three Weeks or Sooner.

"When will Doc Bushong be able to play?" is a question as frequently propounded as the well-worn query will the Sunday base ball law be enforced.

In response to a query as to the condition of his finger, he said: "My physician tells me it is progressing finely, and that I will be able to resume operations in two or three weeks. As I have never before had any experience with a broken finger, I cannot tell much about it. From the moment I was struck by a pitched ball to this day, it has not given me one minute's pain. In all my catching career I have never been compelled to lay off as long as I have thus far. Oh! I'll come out all right, and I'm mighty glad to see Jack Boyle doing so well."

The doctor is of a very cheerful disposition and takes a very philosophical view of his present misfortune.

Both President Von der Ahe and Capt. Comiskey have determined not to secure any new catcher. If Jack Boyle is unable to stand the strain of every-day catching, the champions' all-round player, Little Robbie, will go behind the bat. He is capable of doing fine work in this department, and will help out if the exigencies of the occasion demand his services. He is willing at all times to do anything he can to further the interests of the champions.

Ball Games Yesterday.

Association: At Cleveland—Athletics, 7; Cleveland, 6. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Metropolitans, 1. At Louisville—Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 3.

League: At Philadelphia—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3. At Washington—Indianapolis, 5; Washington, 2. At New York—New York, 10; Detroit, 8. At Boston—Boston, 17; Pittsburg, 6.

Not Quite Correct.

A Louisville exchange says: Since the National League adopted the $65 guarantee system and repudiated the old percentage plan, there has been widespread discontent among a few of the League clubs. The high-salaried Detroit team can not pay expenses under the guarantee plan, and President Stearns of this famous club has openly and boldly threatened to desert the League next year and join the Association, if the latter will adopt the percentage system, which is highly probable. There are indications of a grand collapse in the League, as the Pittsburg club is anxious to buy out the Cleveland club's franchise and come back into the Association ranks. The prohibition of Sunday games in the League has caused the Pittsburgs to lose a great amount of money this year. The outlook for the Association next year is bright and promising. If the Detroits desert the League it is said the club will combine with the Athletics and represent the City of Philadelphia. Altogether the League prospects for the season of 1888 are dark and uninviting.

Diamond Sparks.

The "Orioles" all wear diamonds.

Manager Watkins: "If Burke does as well in games as in practice he will be a wonder."

Up to date the Browns have played five games more than Baltimore, won eight more and lost three less.

The Washingtons made only five hits off Henry Boyle yesterday. The "blue ribbon" battery plays a good game occasionally.

Manager Caylor of the Mets has a grudge against Barnie's "selection" for some reason. He never fails to hit them hard when he can.

Radbourne of Boston is not only a great pitcher but something of a hitter also. He made three singles out of five times yesterday.

The Baltimore players say that pebbles, mud and rotten apples have been thrown at them on the entire circuit from New York to St. Louis.

The catch-as-catch-can man on the Cincinnati Times-Star calls the Browns a "gang of murderers." This is carrying the joke just a trifle too far.

The Cincinnatis found that they could not hit young Mays like the Browns did. But then there are many things which the Browns can do that are impossible for Cincinnati.

The artless Jimmy Galvin, in speaking of the New Yorks, says: "Leave them alone. Dey don't go by de rules. Dey goes by themselves, and that's how dey get there."

Philadelphia and Pittsburg have adopted the detective tactics to restrain their players. It was this very thing, by the way, which helped Chicago to win the pennant last season.

McCormick pitched for Pittsburg in yesterday's game at Boston, and the "Only Kelly" made four hits out of six times, had one put out in right field and missed one chance. One of his hits was a home run.

Bob Ferguson, the great umpire, is stopping with the Baltimores at the Lindell. The haunting, hindering cares of the manager no longer oppress Bob's broad breast and he is the same "play ball" Ferguson as of old.

Manager Barnie of Baltimore thinks that the Browns are the strongest base ball club in the country. He says that were they in the National League, they would be as much superior to clubs in that organization as they are now to the clubs in the League.

Of the old Syracuse Stars, McKinnon is with Pittsburg, Farrell with Washington, Dorgan with New York; Geer is living on a farm near Newark, raising chickens; Madden is living near Chicago, according to last accounts; Tipper a year or two ago was living in Rochester; Hall died a couple of years ago at Oil City; McCormick is living in Syracuse; Adams was recently in Syracuse, and Allen is supposed to be in California.

What have Billings and Soden been doing to poor old Kell, anyway? What have they been feeding him on? Is it possible that Soden is so cranky and narrow-minded as to imagine that just because he can thrive, get fat, and look like a well-fed monk on baked beans and brown bread that a ball player, reared and developed upon the broad prairie of Illinois, where the fat and juicy kine give up their flesh by thousands for the benefit of mankind, can do the same? Why, we sent to Boston last spring a $10,000 ball player, worth every dollar that was paid for him. We sent him down to the Bunker Hill district like a dude in a bandbox, stamped with the Spalding trade mark, and with a blue ribbon about his neck; full of muscle, tough with sinew and bristling with nerve and ball-playing ability, and now he comes back to us a strung-halt, bone-spavined, Charley-hossed, bow-backed, spindle-shanked, fly-blown, turkey-trotted, played-out looking thing that does the polka act or the can-can hop between bases whenever he weakly strikes the ball. Who is responsible for all this?—[Chicago Paper.

O'Fallon Sportsman's Club.

The O'Fallon Sportsman's Club will go out on their monthly fish Saturday night. The club has just been organized with the following officers: Chas. Carroll, President; Chas. Redfern, Vice-President; Thos. Smith, Treasurer; Thos. Mack, Secretary; Geo. Thorn, High Cook. The features of the last fish were a fat man's race, 100 yards, entries for men of 300 pounds; won by Mr. Smith, and a leather medal to Mr. Redfern for catching the most frogs.

HOW THE BARD WAS BEATEN.

The Great Race at Monmouth Park on July 4.

The New York Tribune thus describes the great race between Troubadour and The Bard in the Ocean Stakes, mile and a furlong:

The day was fair as fair could be—a typical American holiday—the Glorious Fourth. The incident of the occasion was the duel between The Bard, that magnificent son of Longfellow, and the mighty Troubadour of Suburban fame, a cripple with but two feet. When last they met at the beautiful Sheepshead Bay Course The Bard made a sorry exhibition of his opponent. It was no race. Yesterday at Monmouth Park, the popular summer resort of American race-goers, 25,000 persons stood upon the grand stand to see the overthrow of Troubadour a second time. All interest centered in these two monarchs of the turf.

A visit to the betting stand when the saddling bell rung showed these odds: The Bard, 1 to 6; Troubadour, 6 to 1. Five minutes later the figures were changed slightly—The Bard, 1 to 6; Troubadour, 5 to 1. As the horses entered to the post still further change was made, the speculator going his last round seeing the price against Capt. "Sam" Brown's horse reduced to 4 to 1. For once the betting ring was puzzled. Mysterious glances were exchanged. Quiet hints passed from man to man and knowing nods gave place to an uncomfortable shaking of heads. When the thrilling, all-pervading murmur, "They're off!" rolled over the quarter-stretch like a beach-comber spreading itself upon the sandy shore, there was not a man who did not sharpen his eye in the direction of the start.

Both horses looked fit. The Bard was hard as nails and full of spirit. Troubadour was like satin, the sun having drawn out the polish from his sloping shoulders to his rump. Garrison resembled the hammer of a gun resting on the cap, he stood so high in his stirrups and bent so low upon his horse's neck. Hayward, confident, calm and invincible, sat well down in the saddle, his back perfectly straight and his toes resting lightly in his stirrups.

When the starter's flag fell Troubadour was a head before his opponent, but in a twinkling the horses had changed places, Garrison checking his mount as Hayward urged The Bard to the front. Passing the stand The Bard was leading by an open length. Both horses were under double pull, and the pace was dull and slow. Garrison began his maneuvers immediately. Instead of attempting to drive The Bard to a hot pace he lay back with Troubadour, knowing well that Hayward would not expose the son of Longfellow by opening too wide a gap. The funereal procession advanced along the back-stretch in a way that caused many spectators to say "No race." At the half mile The Bard led by two lengths, running well within himself and going as if he might stay all day. Garrison stubbornly refused to advance, and Hayward settled himself for an easy victory. The head of the stretch was reached and the positions remained unchanged. It did indeed seem a forlorn hope for the cripple.

When the horses were fairly straightened out in the homestretch, Garrison raised his stooping form still higher and climbed upon his horse's neck. His mouth was at Troubadour's ear when he gave the animal his head. Spectators held their breath as with mighty strides the cripple bore down upon the quiet beast before him. At the furlong Hayward saw Troubadour's nose at his saddle-girth. It passed on, and in another moment the "Snapper" sat beside him. Then the duel began. For ten strides the fighting on both sides was as desperate as anything ever seen on a race-course. There was the silence of death in the grand stand. Thousands of anxious eyes were turned on Hayward as he attempted to rally The Bard. The gallant colt seemed anchored to the ground, so fast and furious was the majestic sweep of Troubadour. But hearts beat in vain for the son of Longfellow. At first the people could not believe their eyes. They looked again and saw Troubadour a length before his opponent. The one length became two, then three. The Bard made a final attempt to rally, but it was too late, and Hayward, seeing that it was all over for him, pulled up. The grand stand thundered with applause as Garrison was borne past the post.

Hayward did not return to weigh in. Before the public could fully realize what had happened The Bard had disappeared, Hayward taking him without a moment's delay to the stable.

"How did it happen?" the jockey was asked when he returned to the paddock.

"Troubadour simply outfooted The Bard in the homestretch," was his reply.

Thirteen Winning Flags.

LONDON, July 8.—The Thistle arrived at Greenock Bay this morning flying thirteen winning flags. Captain Barr denies the reports to the effect that his crew had been insubordinate. Before sailing for America three weeks hence, the Thistle will race with the American yacht Fortuna, which has been changed into a cutter. The series of races will take place off the south of England.

Talk Just Like Champions.

Jake Kilrain was interviewed recently, and when Sullivan's name was mentioned he said:

"I challenged him to a fight to a finish for the championship of the world, London prize ring rules, for from $2,500 to $5,000 a side. To fight on either side of the water, give or take $500 for expenses. He said he would fight, but only on the European continent."

"What about Sullivan, and where is he?"

"Where he is I don't know, but I don't think that he wants to fight any more."

"Do you think the reason is that his arm is disabled, and that he is not in a condition to fight?"

"Why, certainly not. Because if his hand or arm was troubling him he would not be able to give sparring exhibitions. That stands to reason."

"How, then, do you account for his refusal to accept your challenge and surrender the belt to you uncontested?"

"Sullivan, as I said, don't want to fight any more," remarked Kilrain in reply, "but I think he would fight me or any one else in a four-round bout, as you know he has fought no man to a finish since his fight with Paddy Ryan."

"Do you think him a coward?" asked the reporter.

"No; I cannot say that I consider Sullivan a coward, although I have heard many people say that he is; but my opinion is that Sullivan relies upon his brute strength rather than science, and in four rounds the brute strength has more effect than science, and there is where he wins. But," concluded Kilrain, "give me a chance to fight him to the finish. I would reserve my strength to the last and use science in the beginning, and after I had worried him out and saved my strength I would go for him and let him have it."

"Then you are not afraid of him?"

"No, not in a fight to the finish, for I know that I could better him."

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO Railroad now open to Union, Franklin County, Mo., for the conveyance of passengers and freight.

Trains leave Union Depot.

Freight received for shipment at 418 South Eleventh street.

For particulars as to freight rates apply to

J. J. BAULCH, Freight Agent.

The "Mikado" Success.

The "Mikado" gets better every time it is performed by the New York Bijou Opera Company at the Cave, and now the opera is running splendidly. Miss Searle is acting and singing Yum-Yum in the cleverest kind of way, the Pitti Sing of Miss Porteous is vivacious and pithy, while Miss Evans makes an attractive Peep-Bo. It is hardly necessary to mention the work of Miss May, George Denham, Wolff, Bell and Shackford, and the chorus is fine. To-morrow a matinee performance of the opera will be given at the Olympic to popular prices.

THOUSANDS of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

It's Your Own Fault if You Get Left

This is the Way We Do It at Famous

NORFOLK JACKETS
$4.00 line........At $2.00
$4.50 line........At 2.25
$5.00 line........At 2.50

The above lines of Tourist and Norfolk Coats were sold by us last season all the way from $5 to $7.50. You get them now for almost nothing.

SUITS
For Men and Youths..$ 7.50 line at $3.75
For Men and Youths.. 8.50 line at $4.25
For Men and Youths.. 10.00 line at $5.00
For Men and Youths.. 12.50 line at $6.25
For Men and Youths.. 15.00 line at $7.50

Trousers
For Men and Youths........ $2.50 line at $1.25
For Men and Youths........ 3.00 line at $1.50
For Men and Youths........ 4.00 line at $2.00
For Men and Youths........ 5.00 line at $2.50
For Men and Youths........ 6.00 line at $3.00
For Men and Youths........ 7.00 line at $3.50

Thin Coats
We have 100 Seersucker, Norfolk and Bicycle Coats left. The $2.50 line goes at $1.25; the $3 line for $1.50; the $3.50 line for $1.75. Eighteen fine Fancy French Flannel Coats cut from $6 to $3; 28 fine Imported Jersey Coats cut from $7.50 to $2.50.

All Broken Lines in Young Gents', Boys' and Children's SUITS and SINGLE COATS, comprising over 150 styles and patterns, ALL CUT IN HALF. Come early and take your pick!

SHOES!

SHOES SHOES SHOES SHOES SHOES
A regular slaughter of over fifty lines! Men's $5, $5.50 and $6 fine Calf Button Bals and Congress cut to $3.50. Ladies' and Misses' Tennis and Sand Shoes cut from $2 and $2.25 to $1. Ladies' Hand-Sewed Kid Opera Slippers, with beaded bows, cut from $2 to $1. Misses' fine Cur. Kid Hand-Sewed Newport Button, spring heels, cut from $2.25 to $1.50 Boys' fine Calf Congress and Bals, $3 and $3.50, down to $2. Misses' Kid, Goat and Grain Button, $1.75 and $2.50, down to $1.45. All Men's and Boys' Tennis and Bicycle Shoes, rubber soles and three colors, 65c and 75c, down to 50c.

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS IN SHOES WE CAN ENUMERATE.

NECKWEAR!

Load up now! Such prices were never known on Fine Seasonable TIES.

The Fisk, Clark & Flagg celebrated "FOUR-IN-HAND," "DUX CRAVAT," WINDSORETTE BOWS and OPEN-TOP TECKS, all included in our GREAT SWEEP-OUT. Our entire stock of FINE NECKWEAR reduced from $1.25, $1, 75c, 50c and 35c.............. DOWN TO 25 CENTS

TREMENDOUS CUT IN
Men's Underwear and Boys' Waists and Stockings.

Hats For MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN, SLAUGHTERED. In many cases reduced less than half. Hats

LAP ROBES AT ONE-HALF!
HAMMOCKS ALL REDUCED!

COME NOW, WHILE THE BARGAINS LAST!

FAMOUS
JOSEPH SPECHT, President,
NINETEENTH CENTURY DEALERS in Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Cloaks, Wraps, Trunks, Valises, Rubber Goods & Garments, BROADWAY AND MORGAN, St. Louis.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Japan is going to spend $6,000,000 on three new war vessels.

W. J. Fuqua's store at Canton, Ky., was robbed last night of $20,000.

The operators resumed work in the Pennsylvania coke regions yesterday.

A dozen big firms have collapsed in Havana, Cuba, and there is a good-sized panic.

The Union Pacific Railway Commission continued its session at Kansas City yesterday.

Eight Italians were drowned by the inundation of a mine at Marquette, Mich., yesterday.

George Millington was convicted of the murder of Tom Kennedy at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday.

A fortune-teller named Sabillesville was nearly lynched yesterday by his victims near Baltimore.

Charles Doll, lately indicted as a "boodle" public officer, was convicted at Cincinnati, O., yesterday.

The last operation on the Crown Prince has removed all projecting portions of the growth in the throat.

A violent storm passed over the neighborhood of Reading, Pa., yesterday, doing considerable damage.

Gov. Gordon of Georgia approved the coeducation of the races in his message to the Legislature yesterday at Atlanta.

A noted Texas desperado named Obed Maready was captured yesterday after a hard fight in the swamps of North Carolina near Raleigh.

Simeon Coy, who was indicted by the Federal Grand-Jury at Indianapolis, Ind., for election frauds, was surrendered by his bondsmen yesterday.

Two women, named Mrs. Sarah Strickland and her sister, Miss Malinda Sibbett, were assassinated at Columbia, S. C., yesterday by an unknown person.

The damage caused by the landslip of Zug amounted to $250,000. Seventy persons are missing and 600 homeless. A similar disaster in 1433 killed 130 persons.

The Missouri River continued to cut away its banks at East Atchison, Mo., all day yesterday, notwithstanding a large force of men were put to work to check it.

A letter from the State Veterinary Surgeon, A. A. Holcomb, to the Governor of Kansas yesterday confirms the report of the cattle plague in the locality of Greenleaf, Kan.

County Treasurer Hinton Miller of Cannelton, Ind., was considerate enough to leave three 2-cent postage stamps and a pair of old suspenders, when he absconded, day before yesterday.

John Morley, the Liberal leader's, withdrawal of his opposition to excluding Irish members from Westminster, it is said, will open the door to new negotiations with the Liberal-Unionists.

The arrest of the Cass woman seems about to inaugurate an agitation of the whole subject of the London police. At present it is redounding to the benefit of the courtesans, who are called victims of police brutality.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Salt Lake City was held yesterday denouncing the action of the Utah commission, by which it determined to submit the new State Constitution to the voters including the Mormons.

Queen Victoria has replied to the address of the loyal Catholics, expressing full confidence in the loyalty of Catholics in and out of Ireland.

A collection numbering 10,000 specimens, illustrating the habits of prehistoric men in Western Europe, was opened yesterday at the Smithsonian Institute. The collection is the work of Thomas Wilson, ex-Consul at Nice.

Secretary Lamar has decided the Fort Boise (Idaho) reservation case. He holds that when the President in 1874 reserved 1,230 acres for a fort he went beyond the law which makes 640 acres the limit. The excess by the decision is opened to settlers.

Fishermen

Take the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad for Union every Sunday morning, returning in the evening. Fishing in the Bourbeuse River superior to anything yet discovered.

OUGHT TO WEAR BADGES.

Secretary Mosely's Interview With Old Senator Joe Brown.

By Telegraph to the POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Secretary Mosely of the Interstate Commerce Commission was trying hard to keep cool one sultry afternoon last week, when a meek looking old gentleman with a long white beard and general ministerial air, entered and inquired for the Clerk of the Commission.

"I am the Secretary," said Mr. Mosely. "What can I do for you."

The old gentleman said he would like to get a copy of the long-and-short-haul decision. This was handed to him, the Secretary wondering what this country preacher wanted with it. "You look warm," Mr. Mosely added, "won't you take a seat near the window and cool off?"

"Thanks," was the reply. "I don't care if I do." After a few moments' silence the old gentleman ventured to ask: "What part of the country are you from?"

"I am a Yankee—came from Massachusetts." Then his Yankee curiosity asserted itself, and he said:

"Where do you live?"

"In Georgia," was the reply.

"Are you interested in railroads?"

"Yes, I am president of one of them. My name is Brown."

"Are you any relative of Old Senator Joe Brown? I have always had a desire to see him."

"Yes, I am slightly related to him," was the reply, "and I might say that I am the gentleman himself."

Mr. Mosley now says that he wishes public men would wear badges to designate their office.

Gen. Washington's False Teeth

Were carved out of ivory—the first out of a whip handle—and were both clumsy and troublesome. Keep your natural teeth by using Sozodont, best and daintiest of all dentifrices. Only 35 cents.

$17.00 OUR OWN IMPORTATION OF LIGHT BROWN $17.00
PIN-CHECK SCOTCH TWEED!

Made up by first-class tailors into Low-Roll Sack Suits for this season's trade. Coats are half-lined, Vests low cut. Trousers medium in width. They came to hand rather late, so instead of selling them at their value, $20, we have reduced them to $17.

* * * * * * * * * *

Our stock of Thin Coats and Vests, suitable for this sultry weather, was never better assorted, and prices cannot get much lower, unless we should conclude to give goods away.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
Fine Clothing, Hats and Furnishings,
N. E. CORNER BROADWAY AND PINE.

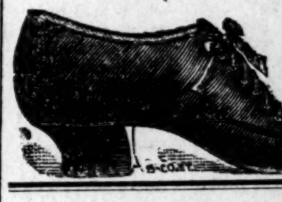
FABULOUSLY LOW!

Swope's Prices on the Mound City Shoe Stock

We are now busily looking over this stock, and expect to give our regular patrons and the public generally an opportunity to BUY GOOD FOOTWEAR for almost NO MONEY AT ALL on

SATURDAY, JULY 9

We shall MARK DOWN PRICES to the UTMOST LIMIT of CHEAPNESS, and those who call earliest will have a chance to select the GREATEST BARGAINS.



JOEL SWOPE & BRO
311 North Fourth Street.

TABERNACLE TALK.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN LOCAL RELIGIOUS FIELDS.

Close of the Archbishop's Round Sunday—A Baptist Pastor Sought by His Former Church—Rev. W. C. Stiles Writes a Letter—Sunday Subjects.

Rev. Thomas Marshall will preach at the North Presbyterian Church Sunday morning.

H. H. Wright will address the meeting at the East St. Louis Railway Y. M. C. A., Sunday at 4:15 p. m.

The Young Men's Sodality of the College Church will elect a prefect to succeed Mr. Wise Sunday at 9 a. m.

Rev. Mr. Nelson, temporary pastor of the Swedish Congregational Church, will only remain two Sundays more.

At the recent opening of the Baptist Orphans' Home the cash donations were over $200. Five ladies became life members.

Rev. Wm. Noonan has taken charge of Potosi, and Old Mines is to have a new pastor as soon as one can be supplied.

Rev. F. C. Woodard has resigned the Congregational pastorate at Cheltenham and gone East. The pulpit will be supplied for a while.

Dr. J. V. Scofield has consented to act as supply for the Water Tower Baptist Church till September, despite the fact that he has resigned.

Brother James of the Christian Brothers' College has returned to the East. He came out here some months ago and has been at the college ever since.

"A young lady all the way from Switzerland" is the announcement of the candidacy for baptism this week of a person at the Sixth Street Tabernacle.

Presiding Elder Finney will be at Eden and Ferguson Sunday morning and at Marvin Chapel and Chouteau avenue Sunday afternoon and evening.

The Harper W. C. T. U. is so disgusted with the alleged discrimination against colored orphans that it proposes to put the little things into a home of their own.

Rev. W. W. Hopkins' subjects at the North St. Louis Christian Church for Sunday will be: Morning, "The Great Commission;" evening, "The Miracles of Christ."

"Probation After Death, as Taught in the Andover Theological Seminary," will be Rev. E. T. Colman's subject at Speibrink's Hall, 1317 Franklin avenue, Sunday evening.

The installation of Rev. D. C. Stewart at the First United Presbyterian Church Wednesday night was a very happy occasion. Mr. Stewart will preach at the church Sunday morning and evening.

There will be a social service of song with short addresses this evening, at the East St. Louis Railway Y. M. C. A. The young men's Bible class will meet to-morrow evening and will be taught by the general secretary.

There is a slight echo of Ingersoll's tribute to Beecher in the Christian Evangelist's statement this week anent the Andover controversy, that it is vanity and folly to seek to tether the mind of the church to a creed.

Archbishop Kenrick will administer confirmation at St. Bernard's Church in Rock Springs Sunday at 2 p. m. This will close the Archbishop's regular round of visitations. He may attend a church now and then during the summer, but his regular work is over.

St. Joseph's Sodality of St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Prefect, John Enright; First Assistant, Cornelius O'Keefe; Second, Edward Burke; Secretary, Michael Sullivan; Treasurer, Henry Simcox.

Rev. J. W. Lee's poem read at the Marietta (O.) college must have been a good one, as he returns to his church, the McCausland Avenue Presbyterian, a regular D. D. A St. Louis pastor can scarcely stay out over night nowadays without bringing back a title in the morning.

The Missouri State Sunday School Assembly, chartered last February and organized on the Chautauqua plan, will open at Pertle Springs, Johnson County, July 27, and close August 5. Revs. Garrison, Vincil, Reed, McAnally and Felton of St. Louis are on the programme of speakers.

Rev. John B. Brandt of the Memorial Tabernacle will preach Sunday morning on "Satan's Desire for the Christian's Overthrow," and in the evening on "Christ's Invitation to the Thirsty." This church will be open all summer at the regular time for services, Sunday and week days. It never takes a vacation.

Rev. W. T. Russell of the Fourth Baptist Church has not yet accepted the call to Holden, Mo., and it is not certain that he will. It was the church he had before coming to St. Louis three or four years ago. As soon as it heard that he was determined to give up his city pastorate he was asked to return to his first love.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Matthews both say that Centenary Church is the most encouraging and promising field they ever worked. As it is only four blocks from Twelfth street the statement goes far to prove what Rev. Frank Lenig said in his paper, read to the alliance, that if the people in the oft-deplored churchless region east of Twelfth street were a mind to, they could easily get all the preaching they wanted.

Rev. George C. Adams of the Fifth Congregational Church has just received a letter from Rev. W. C. Stiles, former pastor of the Third Congregational Church, but now of Pittsfield, N. H., whose irrational wanderings caused such an excitement in New England a month ago. Mr. Stiles wrote from Wellfleet, Cape Cod, Mass., where he is temporarily stopping. He says his church has granted him $500 and a two months' vacation. His condition he describes as a discouraged, low-mental state, but improving. He said nothing about his recent hallucination. He hopes to be back at work in the fall all right. Mr. Adams says he was the most preoccupied man he ever knew. Frequently while fishing Stiles would laugh and joke and drop right off into the consideration of some deep philosophical theme. He was an intense and constant thinker.

During the past rainy season the friends of Dr. Williams of the Central Baptist have come to believe that he ought to have been a financier rather than a preacher. He bought an umbrella for 60 cents the other day and took it to his office where he sold it in a few minutes for 75. An idea struck him and he invested in umbrellas which he is ready to dispose of at the same profit. A Presbyterian next door when asked to buy said no, he was afraid to trade with a Baptist when it came to anything involving water.

Rev. C. H. Moscrip of the Park Avenue Baptist Church is becoming misanthropical over an occurrence of two or three weeks ago, and his friends say he does a good deal of quoting of Juliet's inquiry, "What's in a name?" Recently the celebrated Rev. Dr. Kerfoot was announced to visit St. Louis and preach in the Second Baptist Church. The day came but not the famous doctor, and so Mr. Moscrip consented to fill the place. The congregation knew nothing of the change and considered the handsome young preacher to be nobody but Dr. Kerfoot. They were not disabused by the sermon and expressed themselves as highly delighted with the doctor, that they had always known he was a man of great power, etc. Now, they are trying to find out whether the joke is on the congregation, Moscrip or Kerfoot.

Rev. Dr. Matthews has a way of stirring the folks up at Centenary Church. The other Sunday, just before the benediction, he asked the congregation to sing, "Redeemed, How I Love to Proclaim It," one of the Boy Preacher's favorites. After the singing he said: "Now, probably, you wonder why I had you sing it. Well, a woman came to me and said she had come to meeting once, and because her baby cried had had to remain outside. As she sat there she had heard that song sung inside, was touched and is now a Christian. When she told me, I said: 'You come right in and I'll have that song sung for you again. Bring your baby in, too. Nobody objects to its crying except Deacon Austin, probably, so bring it along. Brethren, she's here to-night.'" And, without a pause, the good doctor dismissed his half-smiling, half-crying audience.

As already announced in the POST-DISPATCH the meeting of the Marvin camp will be held July 28 to August 8, embracing two Sundays. The grounds are in perfect order, the various committees have the work of preparation in hand, and all will be ready for moving on the grounds on the 28th inst., and for the first service on that day, at night. The ministerial force will consist chiefly of the preachers of the St. Louis District, all of whom are expected to be present and participate in the labors of the occasion. It is expected, also, that Bishop Granberry will be present for active service. Presiding Elder Finney pleads for a lagrer number of tents than usual, and does'nt see why 100 tents can not be put up. He says applications for lots should be made to Jno. P. Boogher, Sixth and St. Charles streets, and for tents and tarpaulins to Mr. Zittlosen, 27 South Main street.

A FATAL CLUBBING.

The Glahn-Hunolt Trial—Killed by Lightning—Missouri Matters.

SWEET SPRINGS, July 8.—The State Bar Association yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to secure an amendment to the law increasing the salary of Supreme Court Judges to $10,000 per annum, Court of Appeals Judges to $8,000 and Circuit Judges to $6,000. At the banquet in the evening responses to toasts were delivered by Judge Lindley and R. H. Kern.

CALIFORNIA, July 8.—Rudolph Neiderhauser was fatally wounded yesterday in an altercation with Wallace Elliott, a horse trader. Elliott struck him over the head several times with a club. He cannot recover. There is great excitement over the affair.

MONTGOMERY CITY, July 8.—The Roger's sanity investigation attracts a great deal of attention. Rogers killed Geo. Woods at the last annual school meeting, and his friends contend that he is insane.

PARIS, July 8.—The testimony for the defense in the Glahn-Hunolt murder trial, occupied the whole of yesterday. The court-room was crowded.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—The Union Pacific Railroad Investigating Commission commenced its sessions yesterday afternoon. Testimony was given concerning rate arrangements with other roads, the issue of passes, facilities for extensions, the financial condition, etc.

POPLAR BLUFF, July 8.—Isaac Clark, a teamster, was killed by lightning yesterday afternoon during a storm. The horses were also killed.

OZARK, July 8.—The hearing of the habeas corpus application in the case of Bud Mathews, charged with murder, took place at Springfield this afternoon.

DE SOTO, July 8.—A young colored boy was arrested last evening for attempting to commit a criminal assault upon a little girl of 8 years. He was sent to Hillsboro jail for safety.

WARSAW, July 8.—The last saloon in the town closed yesterday. The license is now raised to $500.

Fatally Stung by a Bee.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 8.—John D. Van Gordon, [illegible] years of age, of Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Pa., was killed by a bee sting on the wrist Wednesday morning. In a few moments after he was stung the pain became so intense that he started for the house. As he entered the door he groaned: "Oh, I'm going to die!" and immediately expired. He was a prominent citizen of Pike County.

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WANT Ads. of Po...

VOL. 38.—NO. 7.

CRAWFORD'S

A Card.

There are those who ha... low-priced house... carries inferior goods. The... are acknowledged... lowest-priced house in St... We carry the finest gra... goods manufactured, a... the cost, as to barely leav... We have buyers at all t... of excit... goods marts of the w... on the alert to sn... with SPOT CASH... money—wants... wait for slo... through agents—he cab... "the cash man," a... immense sacrifice p... new and elegant goods... afford to sell way unde...

Crawford inaugurated t... of special prices on certa... each day of the week... low the cost price.

For instance, we sell... underwear, jerseys and... at just one-half the re... this week.

We lose on these speci... but the system has cau... body's attention, has fille... Shoppers have found... ods were proportiona... in price, and every day... to ENLARGE THE ST... son of the year when... in our business, and the... would feel satisfied to... expenses.

We now announce fo... of the season cut... every article under the... to you to compare goo... no comparison of p...

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